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June 9, '99.



WILLIAM H. Seward

FRANKLIN T. BACKUS,*

CLEVELAND, OHIO.



IT IS a common reflection that the fame of great lawyers is of fleeting duration. Unless elevated to high judicial station or made conspicuous by distinguished political service, the mere lawyer—no matter how learned or accomplished—dies, and the memory of his great deeds and eminent services soon fades and is forgotten. The man who, with conscientious fidelity, gave his life to the duties of his profession, whose shining talents and profound attainments were the delight and wonder of his brethren, whose life was a model of excellence, whose eloquent tongue moved all hearts, who won golden opinions from his fellow men, is remembered but for a little time after the earth takes his ashes into its embrace. We recognize the loss of such a man as irreparable. We know that a pillar in the temple of society has fallen. We recall his noble presence, his brilliant career, his intellectual triumphs, and we mourn with no stinted grief his departure from the living. His fame seems secure and a part of our cherished possessions. But time with its remorseless hand, the world with its active business and crowded cares, push farther and farther out of mind the memory of the dead, and the man and his works alike perish and are lost.

It is only here and there that the memory of a great judge survives the generation in which he lived. He may be honored and quoted by his brethren, but by the world at large he is forgotten. Not one lawyer in a hundred can even name the justices of our own supreme national tribunal since the adoption of the constitution; yet they were among the most remarkable men of their times, distinguished for learning and ability. The names of Luther Martin, of William Wirt, of Pinckney—those giants of the bar whose prodigious gifts were the marvel of the age—awaken no pleasing associations to the mass of mankind. The splendid services they rendered, the combats in which they triumphed,—these men, almost worshiped in life, are now substantially unknown. The fame for which they strove and dreamed has been as transitory as their lives. “The path of glory leads but to the grave!” Ohio has had her proportion of great lawyers, and her most prominent sons have taken their rewards in the highest honors of the nation. We recall a goodly assembly of these men: Justice John McLean, a model of judicial dignity and learning; his noble presence, benignant countenance and gracious manners won for him the regard of all who came within his influence. There was Thomas Ewing, towering above all his fellows in height, breadth and intellectual power, the undisputed head of the legal profession in our state. To him all knowledge was an open book, and his stores of information were always at command. The massive grandeur of his presence impressed all who saw or heard him. In youth, the athlete who had no peer; in age, the Nestor who had no rival. Here was Corwin, that genius whose silver tongue, unrivaled powers as an orator and statesman, made him the idol of the people. Whoever saw this swarthy, black-browed, deep-chested, wonderful man, this child of comedy and tragedy, can forget his presence, alike irresistible at the bar, in congress, on the stump or in private station? Who that recalls the marvelous popularity of this man, the versatility of his talents, the hold he had upon the hearts of the people, will believe that the fame of Corwin is but a tale that is told?

*This sketch was written by R. C. Parsons for the Magazine of Western History, November, 1885.

Here was the grand and graceful person of Henry Stanbery, tall as a cedar, dignified, courteous in manner, a face remarkable for refinement and manly beauty. Few lawyers ever had a greater wealth of legal knowledge, and his talents carried him to the highest official rewards of his profession. From Lancaster came Hocking H. Hunter, a pattern of judicial integrity, beloved and honored by all who knew him for his abilities and virtues. From Cincinnati, Judge Walker, Judge Storer and Salmon P. Chase, who closed his useful and great career as chief justice of the United States.

It would involve a sketch far beyond the limits of this article to even name the distinguished lawyers of Ohio, the judges of the supreme court, and especially those eminent men who, in the early history of the state, were so widely influential in molding public sentiment for good, making the practice of the law a grand and exalted calling.

The "Reserve," within our recollection, had its share of goodly sons. The prudent, sagacious Lane; Wood, long chief justice of the state,—known as the tall "Cuyahoga chief,"—though a man of moderate learning and imperfect education, with a rare Scotch angular face, he was a useful judge and greatly beloved by his fellow men; Wade, with his downright speech and personal force; Giddings, the old man with silver hair and hatred of oppression; Peter Hitchcock, one of the soundest and most modest of lawyers; and Reuben Hitchcock, his son, distinguished as a ripe jurist and Christian gentleman; Joseph M. Root, long a member of congress, with his keen wit and never ending humor; Rufus P. Spalding, who survived, to venerable age, with his remarkable faculties in unusual preservation; Elisha Whittlesey, afterward to obtain a national fame for great national service,—all these and more we remember with pride and satisfaction.

The members of the bar of Cuyahoga at the time Mr. Backus came to Cleveland held high rank with their brethren throughout the state. It is only necessary to name Sherlock J. Andrews, Moses Kelley, Horace Foote, Charles Stetson, Harvey Rice, Samuel Starkweather, Samuel B. Prentiss, Samuel Williamson, Henry B. Payne and Thomas Bolton, to realize how strong was the intellectual and moral force of the Cleveland bar. These men, with many others worthy to be named with them, were for nearly forty years leaders in the profession. They were men of liberal education, careful training, great industry, and remarkable in any age for talents and varied learning. They all won high distinction as lawyers and citizens.

It was in 1836 that Franklin T. Backus came to Cleveland and began the study of law. He brought his fortune with him in a fine manly person, a most engaging countenance, an iron constitution, a clear, discriminating mind, ambition for success, persistent industry, a stainless character, the best education Yale College could give, inflexible honesty, which, through a long and active life, was never questioned, and talents of superior order. He was born in Lee, Berkshire county, Massachusetts, May 6, 1813. While Mr. Backus was quite young his father removed to Lansing, New York, where he soon died, leaving his widow and several children with but scanty means for support. His parents were of the Puritan race, and young Backus was carefully trained in the religious faith of his ancestors. He early took upon himself the hardy labors of the farm that he might aid his mother in her necessities, and he often spoke of this period of his life, when he laid the foundation of that vigorous constitution which in after years enabled him to bear the severest mental toil, with endurance that seemed to know no limit. But as the youth grew toward manhood his early desire for knowledge became the mastering passion of his life, and he determined to acquire a thorough classical education. In a comparatively brief period he fitted himself for the junior year and entered this class in Yale College, after a careful examination, in 1834. He graduated, two years afterward, with so much distinction that he was at once tendered the position of assistant professor of mathematics in that institution.

For a time after his arrival in Cleveland Mr. Backus supported himself by teaching a classical school, and soon afterward entered himself as a law student in the office of Bolton & Kelley. He was called to the bar in 1839, and almost at once attracted the attention of the public, and entered upon that successful field of practice which became larger and wider until the close of his useful and honorable life.

In 1841 he was elected prosecuting attorney of the county, was re-elected and served with special ability, gaining the esteem of the public and the bar. In 1846 he was elected a Whig member of the Ohio house of representatives. In 1848 he was elected to the state senate, where his unusual talents, force of character and fitness for the position made him prominently named as a suitable candidate for the senate of the United States. He was afterward nominated both for member of congress and judge of the supreme court of Ohio, by the Republican party, and failed of election only because of non-success of his party in those years. In 1840 he made a law partnership with Hon. J. P. Bishop, which continued fifteen years. On the election of the latter to the bench Mr. Backus

became the partner of Judge Rufus P. Ranney, the eminent lawyer and jurist, and the firm of Ranney, Backus & Noble became as widely known and respected as any in the state. Afterward he was the partner of Mr. Estep, and continued in this relation to the time of his death. The high standing Mr. Backus held in the esteem of the people as a lawyer was indicated by his being chosen once by the Whig party and once by the Republican party as a candidate for supreme judge. In 1861 he was appointed by Governor Dennison a delegate to the peace conference, which met at Washington on the 4th of February. His associates were Salmon P. Chase, Thomas Ewing, William S. Groesbeck, Reuben Hitchcock, V. B. Horton and Christopher P. Wolcott, the last named being appointed to take the place of John C. Wright, who died soon after reaching Washington.

In 1864 Mr. Backus, who for years had been a distinguished leader of the Republican party, became dissatisfied with the administration in regard to the management of the war, and, greatly to the distress of his immediate friends, gave his support to General McClellan for the presidency. In 1866 he was one of the delegates to the national convention at Philadelphia to form a new party. In 1868 he was the nominee of the Democratic party for congress in the Cuyahoga district, but was of course defeated. Perhaps no higher tribute can be paid to the memory of Mr. Backus, and prove the general respect all men had for his integrity of personal character and pure life, than the fact that, while he changed his political associates and gave his great influence to the party he had so long opposed, and at a time when party spirit was the most bitter ever known in modern times, no man was found to doubt his absolute good faith in pursuing the line he regarded as right, and that he was acting from the most conscientious sense of duty and honor.

It was evident from the time Mr. Backus came to the bar that he was destined to achieve success and distinction. He was a man of warm, generous impulses, of pleasing address, quiet, unostentatious manners, persevering application,—a man who could wait as well as work. He had an ardent love for his profession, a mind trained to close, patient study and profound reflection. His industry was tireless. He was not a genius, and leaned for success on none of the arts or tricks by which popular applause is sometimes gained; but slowly, logically, with methodical labor and pains-taking diligence, pushed himself to the very front rank of the bar of Ohio. The firmness of his character, love of truth, rigid honesty, and the trust all men had in the purity of his life, gave him vast influence with courts and juries. The cause of his client was a solemn trust. He gave to it all he had of learning, influence and power. Neither his health, comfort nor convenience was allowed to interfere with what he regarded as his first great duty. Courteous, genial and kindly at the bar, treating his brethren with unaffected friendship of manner; yet if he felt his client was unjustly treated by bench or lawyer, the sleeping lion was aroused on the instant. At once the quiet, modest man bristled at all points, like a warrior ready for battle; and his weapons of offense and defense were ready at the moment. In the preparation of his case nothing escaped his scrutiny. The law and the facts were fully known to him. If he lacked the faculty of brevity and conciseness in his arguments, he never left his case until he had demonstrated every point, answered as far as possible every objection. When he concluded an argument the whole field had been actually explored. The judge had been told the law, the jury the evidence and the facts. Over juries he had great influence, not because he was brilliant, magnetic or eloquent, but from the confidence they placed in the integrity of the man. They thought his love of justice was not subordinated to his desire for success, that he tried to do right, that he never sought to gain his causes by practicing deceit or art in any manner, but always appealed to their sense of justice and fair dealing. Juries are often carried away by the charms of a silver tongue, but the great success Mr. Backus achieved as a jury lawyer came from his sound sense, patient study, real candor, a belief in the worth of the man, his powers of persuasion, indomitable will and exhaustive knowledge of the subject before him.

No man could look at Mr. Backus for a moment without feeling that he was a man of great natural intellectual powers; but he owed all his success in life to honest industry and hard work. His memory was tenacious, and in after years the stores of knowledge he had acquired as a student became a mine of useful wealth. That which he knew he knew thoroughly. He was wise in all departments of the law, and as a safe, prudent, sound counselor he had no superior. All classes of society trusted him alike. As Judge Ranney said of him: "He was more resorted to for advice in important matters than any other member of the bar in Cleveland." For many years he had the most lucrative and extensive practice in the county. In the latter years of his life he was the leading lawyer in all special matters where the vast interests of railroads were concerned, and he had much to do in fixing the principles of the law which have since governed the courts in our state in regard to these great corporations.

Those who attended the trial, many years ago, of Brooks, who was prosecuted for murder, for

placing obstructions upon a railroad track, whereby a train was wrecked and persons killed, and heard Mr. Backus in his remarkable speech sum up the law and the facts against the prisoner, felt that a master of the criminal law was addressing the jury. As he welded with his invincible logic the links in the chain of guilt around the prisoner; as he took circumstance after circumstance, slight and delicate in themselves alone, fitting them together with the highest skill and mathematical certainty, there was a feeling all over the court-room that the doom of the prisoner was as fixed as fate. The judge was deeply moved and profoundly interested. The jury scarcely stirred, so absorbed was their attention. As the waning day brought almost twilight gloom into the court-room, as the crowded audience listened with painful silence to every word that was spoken, as Mr. Backus, solemn, earnest, in the prime of his vigorous powers, crushed the hopes of the prisoner, darkness did indeed seem to settle upon the miserable man, and the hope he had relied on—that no eye had seen his crime and no confidant shared his guilt—faded away, and he saw the awful doom of the outcast and murderer to be his own. The jury found the defendant guilty of murder in the second degree, and he was sentenced to imprisonment for life. He lived to extreme old age, a solitary, aimless, hopeless being, dying years after Mr. Backus had been buried from our sight. This trial gave Mr. Backus special distinction. His wonderful knowledge of the minutest facts, his familiarity with all the criminal law applicable to the case and the evidence, the ability he displayed in tracing the motives, the conduct and the thousand little circumstances that went to make the guilt of the prisoner, won for him deserved commendation.

Perhaps never in the history of our courts did an advocate have so grand an opportunity of displaying those high qualities of mind and heart as did Mr. Backus in the trial of the Oberlin rescuers. The slave law then dominated the republic, and the courts of the United States were specially active in obeying its demands. In these cases the government was pushing, with all its mighty power, the prosecution of the prisoners, and had given orders to secure their conviction by all means known to law. These Oberlin prisoners were not of the criminal class—they were men patriotic, educated, humane. They had assisted a panting fugitive to escape his pursuers, and their crime was to be punished with the penalties of the law. We can do no better than to quote from an article written some years ago by the present writer in regard to these trials:

I well remember when the Oberlin rescue cases were on trial, and the attempt was made by the government to try all the prisoners before the same jury that had just convicted one of the defendants. Then to me Mr. Backus displayed those high qualities of the lawyer and advocate which made the celebrated lawyers of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries the idols of a downtrodden populace. In these days we can scarcely understand the courage necessary in an advocate who was resisting being crushed, and opposed by all the power of a great and mighty government. But Mr. Backus was equal to the occasion. No more could judge, or marshal or prosecutor shake the firmness of that iron-hearted man than kingly power could overwhelm and silence the noble Brougham, when before the parliament of Great Britain he defended, with consummate skill, learning, firmness and ability, the cause of the unfortunate and deeply injured Queen Caroline of England. There he stood, in the prime and vigor of his splendid manhood, almost single-handed, fearless and undismayed—inspiring courage in the weakest heart and making the government tremble for the success of its prosecution. But though profoundly moved, he was courteous and self-possessed, betraying great discretion and circumspection, and finally compelling the court to give a new jury and the semblance of a fair trial to the parties.

Perhaps the most striking feature in the character of Mr. Backus was the moral courage of the man—the firmness at all times and under all circumstances to act as his convictions of right and duty urged him. He was eminently conservative and, bred as a lawyer, he held “the constitution and the laws made in pursuance thereof” as his chart and compass. Hence in the early anti-slavery struggles he had no sympathy with those who ignored the constitution and denounced obedience to it. His sympathy was with the slave, his humanity was deeply touched by his sufferings; but he could not deliberately trample under foot what he believed to be the lawful rights of the slave-owners, not even to achieve the highest good. Hence came the difference of opinion with the political party he had so long served, and the severing of almost fraternal ties that had so long bound him to his political associates. But if he felt he was right, neither the applause nor the frowns of men, his dearest interests, his personal happiness, nor ambition’s hopes were allowed to stand for a moment in the way of duty. He was of that class of men who in early days preferred the block and the executioner to the sacrifice of principle and their dearest convictions. He was outspoken in his views of duty, despised all dissimulation, but no man of more loyal heart or a sincerer lover of his country ever lived or died.

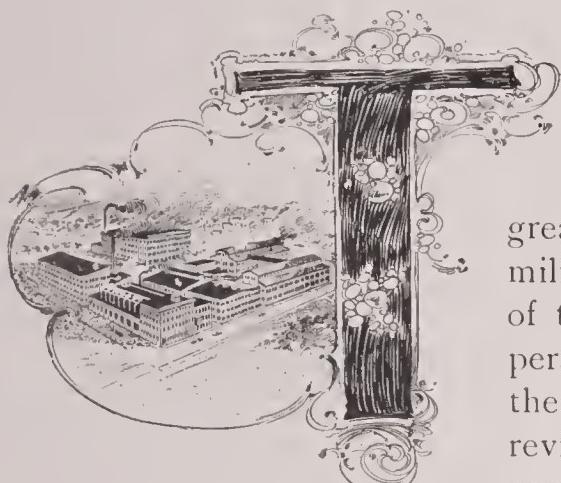
The hearty, cordial, upright nature of the man had made him widely honored and beloved in the city where he was best known. Confidence was given him as a matter of course, and his faithfulness and sincerity were never doubted. His word and his bond were alike inviolable. There was something grand in the quiet, unobtrusive way he won the regard and esteem of his fellow men. Simple in all his habits, caring nothing for wealth as a means of personal gratification or display, doing good with a lavish but unseen hand, devoted to his friends, free from guile, and always ready

to assist the young and deserving, he had become, at the time of his death, a central figure in the community, and his death was regarded as a great public as well as private calamity.

In 1842 Mr. Backus was married to Miss Lucy Mygatt, daughter of the late George Mygatt. Into the home circle, so shattered and destroyed by his early and untimely death, we will not attempt to penetrate. It is enough to say that his sweet and tender nature bloomed in new beauty by his own fireside. There, in the peace of domestic life, he found his truest and highest happiness, and the richness of his nature, his cultivated intellect, delight in ministering to the happiness of others, made him the idol of the household. His belief in the Christian religion was clear and unclouded, and his life testified to the soundness of his faith. He bore with unfaltering patience his last painful illness, and on the 14th day of May, 1870, he departed this life, mourned as few are mourned, crowned with the affection of all who knew him. "God's finger touched him, and he slept."

ARTHUR B. FARQUHAR,

YORK, PENNSYLVANIA.



HE apprehension and subsequent development of the subjective potential must ever figure as the delineation of the maximum of personal success and usefulness in any field of endeavor, and the failure to discover this potential—or line along which lie the greatest possibilities for development in any specific case—can not but militate against the ultimate precedence and absolute accomplishments of the subject. To a greater extent than is usually conjectured does personal success abide in this element, and thus in the study of biography there is ever a valuable lesson to be gained. To the subject of this review there has come the attainment of a distinguished position in connection with the great material industries of our nation, and his efforts have been so discerningly directed along well defined lines that

he seems to have realized at any one point of progress the full measure of his possibilities for accomplishment at that point. A man of distinctive and forceful individuality, of broad mentality and most mature judgment, he has left and is leaving his impress upon the industrial world, while his study of economic questions and matters of public polity has been so close, practical and comprehensive that his judgment is relied upon and his utterances have weight in those circles where the material progress of the Union is centered, as well as among those who guide the destinies of the nation. At the head of a magnificent manufacturing industry, a writer of distinctive ability and a representative citizen of the old Keystone state, Mr. Farquhar well merits recognition in this connection.

In the ancestry of Arthur B. Farquhar are represented strains of each the Scotch, English and German blood, but the family history has been one of long and prominent identification with the annals of America and is one which bears record of honest, intelligent and loyal men and of gentle, devoted and noble women. The original American ancestor was William F. Farquhar, great-great-grandfather of our subject, who emigrated hither from Scotland about the year 1700, being accompanied by a number of religious refugees who sought in the New World freedom of conviction and an opportunity to better their condition in life. The little band of emigrants settled in Frederick county, Maryland. The Farquhar family had been one of prominence in Scotland, and song and story tell of the deeds of the noble chiefs of the Clan Farquhar. The maternal ancestry traces back to Robert Brook, of the house of Warwick, who was born in London, England, in the year 1602. Arriving at man's estate, he espoused in marriage Mary Baker, daughter of Roger Mainwaring, dean of Worcester. In 1650 Robert Brook emigrated to America, being accompanied by his wife and their ten children and by a retinue of twenty-eight servants. He took up his abode in Charles county, Maryland, and that he was a man of prominence and influence in the state, or colony, is manifest from the fact that he was made commandant of the county and eventually president of the council of Maryland. His children and grandchildren settled in what is now known as Montgomery county, Maryland, whence their descendants have become disseminated throughout the various states of the Union.

Amos Farquhar, grandfather of our subject, removed, in 1812, to York county, Pennsylvania, where he erected a cotton factory, conducting the enterprise with a due measure of success until after the close of the war with England, when its prosperity abruptly declined, and he thereafter turned his attention to farming and school-teaching. William Henry Farquhar, father of the immediate



W. Farquhar

subject of this review, was born at York, Pennsylvania, on the 14th of June, 1813, and his mental calibre and devotion to study are manifest in the fact that he was a thorough and well advanced Latin and Greek scholar at the age of thirteen years. His intellectuality did not confine itself to the classics and allied lines, for he became a mathematician of high reputation and a man of fine literary attainments. At an early age he accompanied his father to Montgomery county, Maryland, where they established a seminary for young women, the institution gaining marked prestige in the educational field of the state.

Arthur B. Farquhar was born in Montgomery county, Maryland, on the 28th of September, 1838, and his preliminary educational discipline was secured in Benjamin Hollowell's select school for boys, at Alexandria, Virginia. His father had become concerned with agricultural pursuits, and after leaving school our subject acted as manager of the paternal farmstead for the period of one year. However, he had early manifested a predilection for mechanics, and his father wisely encouraged him in his efforts, affording him every possible advantage for perfecting his practical mechanical education. The young man was alert and self-reliant, and that he has ever maintained the highest respect and regard for the dignity of honest toil and for those who devote themselves to the same is but consistent, for in his youthful days he began at the bottom round, realizing that success depended upon the thorough mastering of the practical details of any business or mechanic art, and that "here is the master-



VIEW OF EDGECOMB, COUNTRY-SEAT OF A. B. FARQUHAR.

key: skilled hands and industry." His advent in York, Pennsylvania, the city of his home and brilliant accomplishment, dates back to the year 1856, when he came hither to learn the machinist's trade. At the expiration of two years he secured a partnership interest in the establishment in which he had labored so effectively and with such marked enthusiasm. The business prospered until the dark cloud of civil war obscured the national horizon, depressing all lines of commercial activity and rendering every pursuit secondary in importance and interest to that desperate fratricidal conflict which determined the integrity and perpetuated the unity of the nation. At this critical period the business of the firm flagged appreciably, and a further loss, entailed by a disastrous fire, practically completed the overthrow of the enterprise, the assets of the concern being barely sufficient to render possible the payment of twenty-five cents on the dollar in liquidating the indebtedness. It was but natural that Mr. Farquhar should have been much dissatisfied with such an adjustment of his business affairs and that he should seek some means of retrieving his stranded fortunes and reestablishing his financial integrity, which had thus suffered through no fault of his own. Accordingly he conferred with his creditors and persuaded them to effect a radically different settlement of the affair,—he resumed his business operations, and by careful management and well directed efforts was enabled, at the expiration of three years, to liquidate his obligations in full.

The consecutive growth and expansion of his business, until represented in the present magnificent and extensive industry of the Pennsylvania Agricultural Works, can not but be viewed with satisfaction, while the enterprise stands in indubitable evidence of our subject's capacity for affairs of breadth and of his unswerving honor as a man among men. The enterprise had its inception in a modest establishment,—a small frame shop,—in which employment was afforded to a few workmen. In 1889 the A. B. Farquhar Company, limited, was organized and duly incorporated, with a capital stock of five hundred thousand dollars,—all of which stock is owned by the Farquhar family. Of this company, whose constantly increasing business has now reached an annual aggregate of more than one million dollars, Arthur B. Farquhar is president, and to him is due in a large measure the wonderful success of the business. The products of the establishment not only find sale in the most diverse sections of the Union, but are also exported to the Argentine Confederation, Brazil, Chile and South Africa, and the concern has a large trade in Mexico and Russia. Familiar with every detail of manufacture, Mr. Farquhar has shown his wisdom in furthering the success of the enterprise by his careful discrimination in the selection of foremen for the various departments

of the establishment,—all being men who are masters of the various mechanical operations conducted under their superintendency. The characteristic motto of the concern is: "Perfection attained; success assured," and this has ever been retained and its premises of cause and effect fully realized.

In the thriving city of York, Pennsylvania, the name of Farquhar has always been synonymous with progress, and the present conspicuous position the place holds as a manufacturing center is in a great measure due to the president of the A. B. Farquhar Company, the founder of the Pennsylvania Agricultural Works.

Though thus prominent in the manufacturing world, and perhaps as an incidental result of such intimate association, Mr. Farquhar is best known throughout the nation and among the statesmen of foreign lands as a student of and authority upon questions of political economy, with special reference to finance and tariff legislation. A mind thoroughly practical and well disciplined and evidencing highest intellectuality has brought its forces to bear upon the great economic questions of the day, and as a cogent and forceful writer upon such topics our subject has gained the attention of thinking minds and has established his points by well taken tenets, enforced by wide and discriminating observation, careful study of minute details and cognizance of statistical values. His essays along these lines have been published in the New York and Philadelphia papers and have commanded pronounced recognition for their wisdom and freedom from partisan bias, while his pamphlets on finance—notably the silver question—have been circulated by the thousands. On the 14th of February, 1890, in response to a request from the Reform Club of New York city, Mr. Farquhar delivered an address upon the great economic question of the day, and subsequently this was embodied in a publication of nearly five hundred pages, bearing title of *Economic and Industrial Delusions*, the same being a discussion of the case for protection. In the compilation of this most meritorious work our subject had as an able collaborator his brother, Henry Farquhar, and the book is considered in the light of an authority upon the various topics touched, bearing the unmistakable mark of patient study, careful research and wide knowledge, and showing the spirit of utmost fairness, while voicing honest convictions ably guarded against attack. A review of the work is scarcely congruous in this connection, but the writer can not refrain from calling attention in detail to the titles of the various chapters, thus, perchance, stimulating in the reader of this review a desire to study this altogether admirable production. The several chapters are designated as follows: The Case for Protection Examined, Abuse of Party Allegiance, Balance of Trade and Currency Supply, Paternal Governments and Industrial Progress, Foreign Countries as Commercial Rivals, Prices versus Wages, the Home Market, the Ideal Revenue with Incidental Protection, Protection and Agriculture, Special Discussions, the Silver Question. In this publication Mr. Farquhar clearly elucidates the ills that would arise from the free coinage of silver and from a high protective tariff, demonstrating that the first would unsettle the financial stability of the country and that the latter stands as a barrier to the exchange of the manufactured goods of our workshops.

At this point we can not, perhaps, give a more distinctive idea of the logical powers and analytical ability of Mr. Farquhar, than by reproducing his address, entitled *Our Prospect and Our Duty*, delivered before the New England Free Trade League, March 27, 1897:

We are often reminded that the darkest hour is the one just before daybreak. It may appear to us that no hour could be darker for the free-trade cause than that through which we are passing; yet, like the Psalmist in the valley of the shadow of death, we "fear no evil." There is substantial consolation in remembering the great causes which have survived their dark hours in the past,—that of human freedom, when the fugitive-slave law was enacted and Kansas invaded; that of civil-service reform, when administration after administration continued to treat positions of trust under government as "spoils of the enemy." For those causes the black night was succeeded by glorious dawn, and our cause must pass through like troubles to a like triumph. And perhaps these troubles, these hours of doubt and distress, coming as they do to test our faith and firmness, may be a necessary phase in man's deliverance from every stubborn wrong. "Whom the Lord loveth he chasteneth, and scourgeth every son whom he receiveth." The one solid certainty, the one truth to which we may hold through all vicissitudes, is that the right must finally prevail, and that every apparent victory of forces opposed to it can be but a fleeting phantasm. Wrong is transitory, right is eternal!

But even though we have faith to believe that there are bright vistas for us just ahead, beyond our seeing, it remains no less true that we cannot catch the glimmer of them yet. Our present trouble is not all due to a hostile administration and a hostile majority in congress. Those we had eight years ago, and those we overcame easily and promptly. What we suffer from is the wide and seemingly incurable breach in our own ranks. We dare not flatter ourselves with the hope that the impulse which last summer drove the Democratic national convention, under the lead of Altgeld and Tillman and Daniel and Bryan, into a barter by which the party surrendered its tariff-reform principles in payment for the electoral votes of a few mining states, has yet spent its force. We dare not soothe ourselves with the comforting delusion that "the silver craze" is a trivial symptom, completely cured by the ample electoral majority against Bryan, or that it is, in truth, anything but a bold, active, dangerous enemy, against whose inroads a determined courage and an unremitting vigilance are needed to defend us. Just as we joined last year in guarding the country against the perils involved in the Bryan candidacy, even at the well understood and carefully counted cost of throwing the country half a generation backward in

its progress toward free trade, so it may be necessary for us to help our foes again in holding the country's credit untarnished, however long we may thus delay the next forward step. In 1861 we dropped every other issue, seeing the Union in peril. Last year a like crisis imposed on us a like duty; and the same thing may easily occur again. When the country's safety or its honor or good name is involved, there is nothing to do but rush to its rescue. In 1900 or 1904 or 1908, whenever and under whatever combination of circumstances we are compelled to make such a dreary choice as was set before us last year, between an exorbitant and fanatical protectionism and what the Chicago platform represented, our choice must be what it was then,—to accept protectionism as the lesser evil, in the hope—nay, the unwavering conviction,—that the day will soon come in which our choice is to be no longer between two evils, but between an evil and a good. In the dawn of that day our doubts will fall from us,—all doubts of our duty, all doubts of our prospect.

While recognizing the paramount claims of public credit and stability of contracts, shall we feel compelled on that account to stifle our voice on the less vitally important issue, to submit in silence to every burden under which the tariff schemers see fit to bow our shoulders, for fear of weakening the barriers on which we depend to hold back the floods of unlimited silver? In the interest of sound money itself, No! He is no true friend of virtue who hesitates to raise his voice in indignant protest against yoking it with vice. Just as we saw last year that the worst enemies of the free-trade cause were those who undertook to blend it with disorganization and repudiation, and said so, just so we see and must not fail to say this year that he is no true champion of sound currency who seeks to identify it with that foul offspring of legislative corruption engendered in the lobby, born in the secret recesses of the capitol's vaults, started on its course under the hammer of arbitrary parliamentary despotism,—the pending tariff bill. No: the truth as we see it on the currency and on the revenue we must boldly proclaim, and regard it disloyalty to all truths to be backward in upholding one because it may in some way interfere with another. Can truths ever contradict?

It is usually easier to ground our faith on general propositions, such as the ultimate triumph of right, the consonance of duties and of truths, than to justify it by showing clearly how the victory or the reconciliation is to be brought about in the case in hand. But the means by which the right solution is to be applied when found at the same time for the currency question and for the revenue question are, after all, not far to seek. It is almost doubting that what we advocate on these points is for the people's interest to doubt the ability of the people to see it so. The people are earnest seekers for their own interest, and the whole people can see as much as any one or any few of their advisers can see for them. Among the easiest ways in which those who have learned something of the world can be mistaken is in building too much upon the vice or stupidity or the weakness of the people. Even last year's presidential campaign, little as there was in it to give us pride or pleasure, brought us some additional proof that the people are to be trusted: in the refusal of the majority to be beguiled by the seductions of the free-silver programme, even though laid before the country with all the skill and magnetic charm and calculated sophistry of the famed "boy orator;" in the peaceful acceptance of the result by the minority; in the general order and deference to law with which the protracted and exciting campaign was conducted. The people's judgment may not have been very effectually vindicated in the nominations of the candidates; for that, as we remember, they left too much to their political leaders. But it appeared to no mean advantage in their conduct after the campaign opened. They may not have been discreet in submitting so helplessly to the schemes of the tariff beneficiaries; but any one who thinks to find them forever incapable of discriminating bad from good when the new tariff comes to be enforced is likely to find himself seriously mistaken.

The strange spectacle is presented across the Atlantic of an alliance of the great Christian powers to save for a while from its manifest destiny—the same destiny which forced back the Indian on our continent—the corrupt, bankrupt, and decaying dynasty of the Turk. An island, one with Greece by the wish of its people and by thirty centuries of historic tradition, those Christian powers combine to wrest from her arms. The British government combines with the others; but how about the British people? Let Gladstone answer, the veteran statesman whose sixty-five years before the public have given him to know his Britain through and through, the same who eloquently pointed out the danger to Europe of the unbridled power of an undisciplined czar and kaiser, and the greater safety in freedom. We see something of the same contrast on our side of the ocean. Our government may indeed be committed to the reactionary policy of trade interference and legislation for the benefit of special interests, but the voice of the people has not so spoken. Republican leaders, with the Bourbon instincts of a narrow partisanship, may so interpret it; but they do so at their peril. If they venture to forget what they heard from that voice in 1890 and 1892, they will find it capable of saying the same thing with the same fullness of meaning once again.

No: there is no genuine popular call for a high tariff at this time. The people are hungry for better times and fuller employment in industry, and they follow the tariff men only in the hope of getting these things. They cannot follow Democratic leadership, because it is not in human nature to trust any set of men who evidently do not trust one another. Under these circumstances they have thrown themselves into the arms of the Republicans, because that seemed the only place to go. It is absurd to believe that the country will hold to such leaders, when the effect of their policy is to discredit their leadership more firmly than it held to Cleveland and Carlisle and Wilson when their party fell away from them. In fact, all experience goes to prove that proportionate to the people's alacrity in accepting Republican rule now will be their alacrity in ridding themselves of it when they find it does not suit them. Then shall there be no organized opposition to Republicanism, nothing for the country to rally around—but what is supplied by the "regular" Democrats under Gorman, Jones, of Arkansas, Tammany Hall, *et id genus omne?* Or shall the firmest friends of sound money, who are at the same time the truest friends of free trade,—the one because the other,—be able to show as perfect an organization and as active a record of opposition to tariff abuses as can be shown by anybody? I need hardly ask the question.

I need not further insist on my conviction that, if our fellow citizens seem for the moment estranged from us, they will again be with us before they have wandered many years in the wilderness. But we have an additional force working in our favor,—the economic changes which have brought the control of some important industries to this country, in spite of our pig-headed perversity in trying to keep that control by our taxation of coal and raw materials in the hands of people wise enough to avoid such taxation. We are now about to lead the world in iron production, notwithstanding our persistent efforts to rest the lead with the British. Our supply of material is boundless; and we can, with our improved machinery, manufacture at lower cost here than anywhere, if we permit ourselves to enter the competition with hands

untied. In the words of the "Grand Old Man," who grows grander with gathering years, we have only to free our trade and maintain our monetary standard uncorrupted to become the centre of the world's exchange. Ours is, indeed, a favored land. There is a source of power in its freedom from dread of invasion and a source of power in its precious privilege of self-government,—a happy contrast with the countries where an undisciplined youth, whom a free suffrage would hardly intrust with the charge of a borough, becomes absolute master of the lives and fortunes of millions of his fellows. To seek protection against rivals such as these is a case of wealth calling for help in holding its place against poverty. It is something too preposterous for long continuance.

Besides our trust in the righteousness of our cause, in the abiding sanity and returning good judgment of the people, and in the greatness of the country, we have other grounds of encouragement. Truly, there is enough to shame any ordinary doubts of our ultimate success in the position of affairs to-day. Here we see our president—deliberately accepted by us as the less of two threatening evils, and holding his high position by our own unregretted suffrages,—sending to congress, as the keynote of his administration, a message of concentrated infatuation,—a message in which he shows a deficit arising under his own pet tariff, and growing steadily less under a new tariff, but parades it as a reason for abruptly rejecting the new and returning to the old. Here we see a congress rushing to the consideration, and not improbably to the passage, of a bill to increase the revenues, whose likeness to the bill to reduce the revenues in 1890 is, except in the sugar schedule, so close as to appear identity, thus effectually proving that neither bill was honestly described by its title. One man takes a dram because he is so cold, the next man takes a dram because he is so hot; and a Republican congress pours out its dram of high protection alike for a deficit and for a surplus. Called for the express purpose of increasing our income by preventing imports, of adding to the treasury's resources by cutting down its customs revenue, this congress gives us "reciprocity" as its crowning triumph of the statesman's skill,—reciprocity, which is recognized to be free trade within restricted limits, acting, so far as it acts at all, to destroy income within those limits. When other countries offer, by export bounties, to give their products to our citizens at lower cost than to their own, this sage congress, in the same sapient law, hastens with an increased duty to punish those of our citizens who avail themselves of the favor. More common sense would be expected of a ten-year-old child. Who will dare tell us that educated, intelligent Americans can long be beguiled by such exhibitions as these? that our fellow countrymen lack the wit to tell such base metal from true coin?

If the glaring shams, sophistries and absurdities of this Dingley bill are not enough to disgust our people, they do not lack for abuses of a more serious nature. The example of public extravagance set by the first "billion-dollar" congress has been followed ever since, and is now to be surpassed, if possible. These lavish expenditures must be met by taxation, of course; and what tax so natural to impose as one whose final cost is disguised, so that he who pays it may fancy that he is only contributing to the general prosperity? But the location of the final burden is not hidden from all of us, though it may be from a great many. We see plainly that what Mr. Dingley would impose is a penalty against producing merchandise for export,—not only by piling up increased cost of raw material upon cost of instruments of production, but by preventing foreign customers from paying us in the valuables our people demand, and thus cutting down the value of the payment. We see, further, that the burden of this penalty, as of the cost of legislation generally, falls in the end upon the laboring man. Whatever encourages production for export quenches such demand. If any agency of state, by artificial adjustment of penalties or rewards, diverts productive enterprise from economically advantageous to economically disadvantageous directions, with a diminution in the total amount of product will come diminution in the part that can be paid to labor. The workingman suffers every loss from bad political economy: the workingman's interest is met by the promotion of export enterprise, through free commerce and sound money.

To the Dingley wool schedule, that conspiracy against the people's comfort and the people's health,—both huckstered for votes, characterized by a calm and thoughtful mind as something "which in its consequences and the conditions of its engendering stands out in blacker wickedness than any single item of legislation, even in all the abominations of tariff history,"—the time at my command is hopelessly inadequate for full justice. I only say, with Mr. Cleveland, that any attempt to increase the tax on wool and woolens must seal the doom of the Republican party. Nor is there time for more than an allusion to the fine levied on ideas and on culture in the proposed duties on books and fine arts. All these provisions show just the degree of infatuation that the bitterest enemies of the party proposing them would wish them to show. Shall we quote the old aphorism, "Whom the gods would destroy they first make mad?" Or shall we content ourselves with Dr. Atkinson's milder but equally merciless diagnosis, "Protection is intellectually dead?" The demonstration, long familiar to thinking minds, that we have no need of protection as a national system, and that it is at this day only an excrescence and a nuisance, will by and by be as familiar to the people; and as they know, so will they act.

It is clear, then, that our duty is not to halt, but to advance. If there ever was a time when it behooved us to move forward, not stand still or return, but open a way for others, it is now. This is the very hour for him who loves country better than party,—the very hour for earnest, united action. The crisis should nerve, not dispirit us. Only raise a standard, as Washington counseled in the dark hours of the constitutional convention, to which the honest and patriotic of all quarters can repair, and the very perils which now environ us will assure us a ready and ample response. If we are faithful to the people, and defend them against the exactions of their pretended protectors, and against those satellites of protection, monopolies and trusts, they will be faithful.

If the foolish are to learn by suffering, still more the wise. Is it not a true lesson of our experience that, if we really mean free trade,—if we seek that as a final goal, submitting meanwhile to a tariff for necessary revenue only,—we would as well say so? We have seen too clearly how far half-way principles can carry us. But we need to proclaim it not as an abstraction, but as a proved practical expedient,—no whit the worse for us because good at the same time for our fellow men in other lands; for all the best gifts of progress are shared, not monopolized, by the nations. We need to remember that as agents of progress, as part—so far as we are able to serve—of the propelling force for the car in which the Eternal makes his way through human affairs, our standards of policy and patriotism must be the very highest, not to be yielded to any call or to any man. In this forward movement every college is our ally, and every institution of liberal culture. Every agency for dispelling darkness and putting light in its place is at work with us or for us.

Yet these lofty aims and this uncompromising allegiance to our principle are altogether consonant with an ample measure of moderation in putting that principle in execution as soon as the power is given us. A man cannot be turned

from besotted dissipation to perfect sobriety by a day's treatment. Progress must be gradual, or relapses will set in, and despair will come in place of hope. Taxes must be levied to carry on the government and fulfill its obligations; and, if all taxes are evil in themselves, there is something to be said in favor of the view that men will bear easiest that burden of evil to which their shoulders have been adjusted by habit. We have manfully undertaken to pay \$140,000,000 a year in pensions, as a duty of patriotism and humanity; and, while so great a charge rests upon us, we cannot well speak or think of bringing down our revenue to the moderate scale that was found sufficient forty years ago. The Wilson bill as it passed the house—and still more the Wilson bill as it first entered the committee, without the disastrous income-tax feature, and with other provisions for sufficient revenue,—was a measure to which we should not refuse our praise, though we grant it incomplete as an expression of our deepest and most cherished convictions.

This may be called opportunism, which appears to mean carrying on a government in the only way that governments can be carried on; but it is not apologizing for our principles. We insist that our principles need no apology. It is a monstrous calumny that we stand in the way of a restoration of prosperity. There is absolutely no foundation for the accusation that our policy was concerned in any way with the origin or the continuance of the present business depression. These reverses were at first most prevalent—in fact, for some time practically confined,—in states and localities whose interests were in mining or real-estate speculation, those of large manufacturing interests being long exempt. The reverses still continue, because capital is frightened and investments called off by the unchecked agitation for what is called free silver, which is by interpretation a tax of one-half, for the benefit of the borrower, on every loan. Those who realize how eagerly they would rush into investments, with the prospect of such a tax hanging over them, can realize why our prosperity has been slow to recover. Does it not seem idle to talk of bringing prosperity back by one act of spoliation, when the only thing that restrains it is the dread of another?

I have no wish to represent this commercial depression as a petty or fleeting affair; and yet the truth demands admission of the fact that the distress caused by it, among both the industrial and agricultural population, has been greatly exaggerated. Some laborers have been thrown out of work, but not nearly so large a proportion as has been claimed. Some embarrassment the farmers have suffered from the low prices of their products, but decidedly less than they thought they were suffering. Owing to the effect of industrial progress, so often remarked by Dr. Atkinson, in apportioning to the laborer a constantly increasing part of a constantly increasing product, his condition has risen higher in our time than ever before; and, notwithstanding the depression, higher it is to-day. He is hurt, of course, just as his employer is hurt, by the threats of the Altgeld faction against the standard of values, to which threatens the stagnation of enterprise is due; but, when a comparison is made with his circumstances a generation ago or with his circumstances in countries less favorably situated for production, and bowed under the yoke of an oppressive and expensive military organization, there appears occasion for felicitation rather than commiseration. Nor is the case much worse with the farmer. He, too, is really better off than he was forty years ago,—that is, he may obtain by the same expenditure of toil more of the comforts of life,—and, where he fails to seem more prosperous, it is usually due to the fact that his standard of living has improved with his circumstances. The farmer is injured, along with the capitalist and the employe, by the attack on credits involved in the silver campaign; for his prospective gain, to come from a lightening of the mortgage he may have to pay, is no compensation for his actual loss coming from unsettlement of business and retrenchment in consumption. The farmer is also injured by the protective system, which is specially adjusted to increase the cost of what he buys and cut down the purchasing power of what he sells.

The turbulent social discontent, to which the Chicago convention last summer appealed, finds little to justify it in the real interest of society. The accumulations of the rich, far from being amassed at the cost of the poor or extorted from necessity, are, as a rule, the result of productive enterprises, and, therefore, a general blessing. Let him who doubts this try to imagine what impulse, other and therefore weaker than an eager desire for gain, could have enlisted the services of so many able men in behalf of the public, in transportation, manufacturing, and extractive enterprises. The social derelict—the man of whom the artisan has really to complain—is not he who accumulates and thus gives employment, but he who squanders or hoards. Even the abused trusts have their better side. Railroad combinations have unquestionably reduced the cost of carrying charges. It would be temerity to claim that the Standard Oil and Sugar Trusts had not lowered the cost of these great staples. We do not complain so much of the combinations themselves as of the help given them by law in establishing a monopoly. The way we render them dangerous is by protecting them.

Yet there is something wrong in our financial machinery. What is the real difficulty? Knowing that, we ought to have little trouble in finding the cure. Dismissing as pestilent quacks those who pretend to restore credit, either on the one hand by wholesale depreciation of the basis of credit or on the other by a wholesale invasion of the rights of the people in order to advance the interests of a favored class, let us turn our attention to the difficulty actually confronting us; for the Chicago blunder was not in asserting the existence of such a difficulty. There is really a lack of accessible capital throughout whole sections of our country, this needed capital not being procurable because suitable financial machinery is lacking.



EDGECOMB.

More and better banking facilities are needed. Every community where there is enough wealth to serve as a foundation for credit, but a lack of ready capital, ought to be able to command the services of a bank—a sound, strong bank—to supply that lack. I need not remind you, though you and I need to remind our fellow citizens at every opportunity we find to our hand and at every opportunity we can make for the purpose, that banks would not exist if they were not of real use to the community, that they are not mere superfluities or mere burdens upon the people, that they return actual service for all they cost, and that they force such service on no man. They are, on the whole, the best apparatus yet contrived for putting capital where it is needed when it is needed. Those who fear the banks are those who know them least. Our desideratum, then, the true remedial agent that is to restore our financial condition to health and put an end to the fiat money and free-silver crazes, is a national banking system, like the Scotch or Canadian,—a system of associated national banks, with heads at the money centres and branches where there is demand for them.

Let us make it our mission to supply such a cure; and then the tariff quacks, along with the silver quacks, will find their occupation gone. A reformed, extended and assured banking system is the crying financial need of the hour; and how to promote it is one of our gravest political problems. That way lies safety; and it would be neglecting a duty if I passed any opportunity for calling attention to it.

But no political advance can be made, it appears, without enlisting a party organization to push it; and where is the party to whose care this important reform can be committed? The Republican, now in the plenitude of uncontested power, I have already endeavored to portray to you. We see it banded to hobble civilization, art and learning with an impost, to cripple our commerce and fence us out of foreign markets, just at a time when American manufacturers have shown themselves able to hold their own against the world's competition. We see it attempting to disguise its attacks on production for export, the production that meets a natural demand, by a pretentious parade of its work in winning markets where demand is and must remain scanty,—markets only valuable because won by deals and dickers; and we see it, under pretense of aiding the workingman, close the country's outer doors to the product of his labor and at the same time weigh him down with a tax on necessities. Not among the Republicans can we hope for intelligent service to the public. We must go further.

Shall we look to the Democrats? As their party is now made up, it has nothing better to offer us. Making similar professions of zeal for the workingman, it proposes to aid him by debasing by one-half the money with which he is paid, and, further, by frightening capital away from all enterprises which give him employment. It would play fast and loose with the tariff. After turning its back on that issue in the presidential canvass, the better to conciliate the silver-mining combine, it now offers no serious opposition to the scheme of legalized pillage set on foot by the ways and means committee, calculating to use the people's resultant dissatisfaction in the sole service of their worse and more pernicious scheme,—to debauch the country's currency system. And when it held power, when it rejoiced in some sort of unity and harmonious councils, how did it serve us? Instead of enacting some such true, consistent, prudent and systematic revenue measure as that monumental masterpiece—the Walker tariff—which came nearer to the statesman's standard than any other of the score or more that have come to torment us, instead of giving us even the Wilson bill, the best it could furnish was a Gorman law with an income-tax attachment. In blind hatred of capital on the one hand and blind submission to a few cunning capitalists on the other, patriotism and statesmanship were sacrificed to “party perfidy and party dishonor.” The wretched, emasculated compromise which resulted so blended its “good Lord” (the people) with its “good devil” (the trusts) that no man dares claim its authorship, and the president who had called it into being refused to approve it with his signature.

A plague o' both their houses! Democrats and Republicans alike show a record so mephitic as to poison the breath of reform, to stifle the fragrance of patriotic endeavor. Can we not form a new alliance, free from loathsome entanglements with effete parties, pure and earnest as was the party of union and freedom before unbridled power and unhallowed associations began to corrupt it? We can. Out of the shattered, soulless wreck of the old parties we can build a new structure,—a National Free Trade party,—on such a foundation that “the gates of hell shall not prevail against it.” In this cradle of liberty, under the shadow of Bunker Hill, it is fitting that we organize and begin the work. Let us begin here and now.

The distinctive individuality of Mr. Farquhar is shown in the matter of his political proclivities, since he exercises his franchise not according to the distinctive party lines but as his judgment dictates. He was a strong supporter of President Cleveland, whose administration he considered an honest one and one which tended to conserve the best interests of the nation. In earlier years he had voted for Lincoln, Blaine and Garfield.

In 1892 Mr. Farquhar was nominated by Hon. Robert E. Pattison, then governor of the state of Pennsylvania, as one of the state commissioners to represent the old Keystone commonwealth at the World' Columbian Exposition, in Chicago. At the meeting of the state commissioners he was elected executive commissioner, and still later was still further honored, in being chosen president of the National Association of Executive Commissioners,—representing all the states. He visited Europe about this time, acting under a commission from the government, and there rendered valuable service in the interests of the World's Fair.

In January, 1897, Mr. Farquhar was appointed by Governor Hastings as delegate from Pennsylvania to the coast-defense convention called by the governor of Florida to meet at Tampa, that state, and over which General J. M. Schofield presided. On said occasion Mr. Farquhar delivered a very able address, pregnant with lofty sentiment and the broadest humanitarian principles.

Thoroughly representative of the spirit of the age, our subject holds rank among the distinguished and successful men of the nation. He maintains a lively interest in all that pertains to the welfare of the city of his residence and has done much to further its progress and material

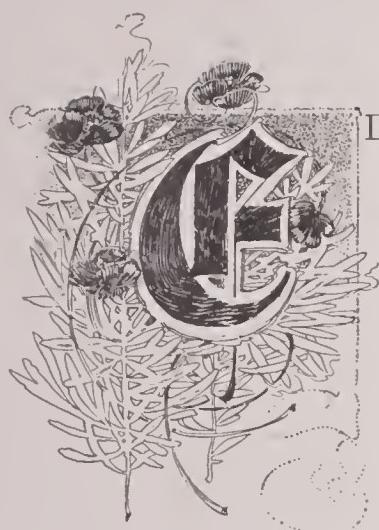
prosperity. He is a member of the board of trade, a director in the York Trust, Real Estate & Deposit Company, is a large stockholder and a director in the York Hotel Company and was until recently proprietor of the York Daily Gazette. He is a director of the Philadelphia Museum and president of the York Hospital. He is also president of the Park Commission, and it was through his efforts that York secured her attractive park system. At the time of the war of the Rebellion, when York was invaded by Confederate forces, Mr. Farquhar arranged with the commanding officer of the enemy for the protection of the town, and not a dollar's worth of property was taken. For this timely service he received the personal thanks of President Lincoln and the secretary of war, Mr. Stanton.

In person Mr. Farquhar has a physique that is typical of strength and vitality, and he devotes the major portion of his time and attention to the great industrial concern at whose head he stands. In speech he is quick and decisive and impresses one with the evidence of his sound judgment and his power of instantly comprehending and summing up the true values of things,—there being no vacillation or hesitation in his manner of address. He is easily approachable, cordial and signally free from ostentation. Generous and quick in his sympathies, he is honored and holds the affectionate regard of his employes, while he wins friends wherever he goes. Those in his employ realize that he has cognizance of true manhood and that he feels a deep interest in their welfare, ever standing ready to reward faithful service.

The marriage of Mr. Farquhar was celebrated in 1860, when he wedded Miss Elizabeth Jessop, daughter of Edward Jessop, who was a leading hardware merchant of Baltimore, and president of the Short Mountain and the Tunnelton Coal Companies, his country seat having been in Spring Garden township, York county. To Mr. and Mrs. Farquhar three sons have been born,—William E., Percival and Francis E.

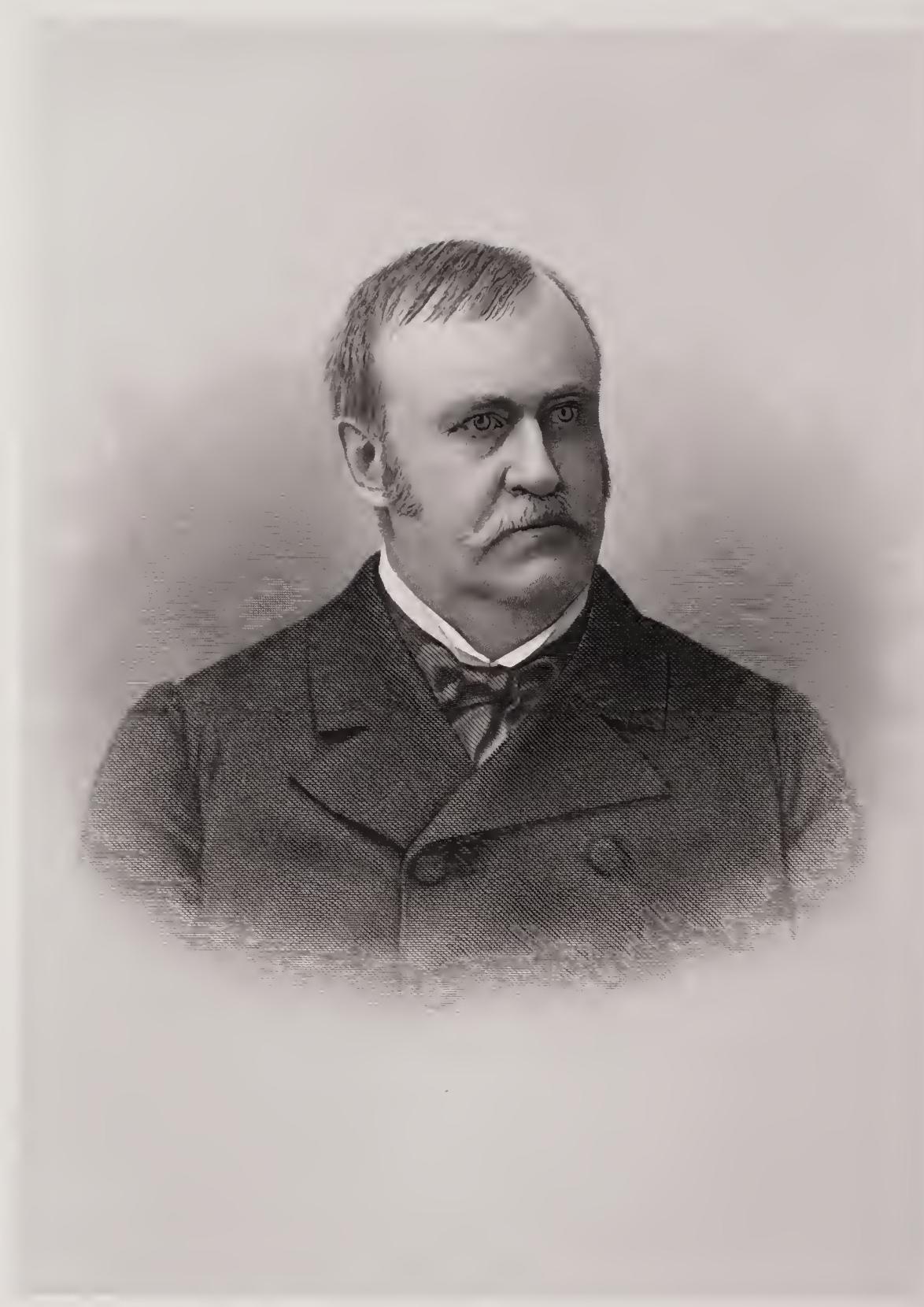
EDWARD S. ISHAM,

CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.



EDWARD SWIFT ISHAM, senior member of the law firm of Isham, Lincoln & Beale, was born in Bennington, Vermont, January 15, 1836. His American ancestry had its beginning with John Isham, a native of Northamptonshire, England, who coming first to Newburyport settled afterward in Barnstable, Massachusetts, and was there married, December 16, 1667, to Jane, daughter of Robert Parker, of Barnstable. This pioneer's will was admitted to probate at Barnstable, October 10, 1713. His second son, Isaac Isham, was born in February, 1682, and was married May 3, 1716, to Thankful, daughter of Thomas Lambert, Jr., and his will was probated at Barnstable August 5, 1771. The third son of Isaac Isham was John Isham, born in Barnstable, August 6, 1721, who, in his youth, removed to Colchester, Connecticut, where he married, December 19, 1751, Dorothy, daughter of Ephraim Foote of that town, and died March 2, 1802. He commanded a company of colonial soldiers in the French and Indian wars. His son, Ezra Isham, born in Colchester March 15, 1773, settled in Manchester, Vermont, in 1795 or a little later, and was for many years the leading physician of that region, his death occurring February 8, 1835. Dr. Ezra Isham was married June 21, 1801, to Anna (Nancy) Pierrepont, a daughter of Robert Pierrepont of Manchester, Vermont, who was the son of James Pierrepont of New Haven, and grandson of the Rev. James Pierrepont, for thirty years, from 1684, pastor of the first church of New Haven, and of his wife, Mary Hooker, granddaughter of Rev. Thomas Hooker, pastor of the church of Newtown (now Cambridge), Massachusetts, who led the migration of that church to Connecticut, in 1636, and was the first minister settled at Hartford. James Pierrepont was the cousin of Jonathan Edwards, the younger; of President Timothy Dwight, of Yale; and of Aaron Burr. Pierrepont Isham, son of Dr. Ezra Isham and Anna Pierrepont, was born in Manchester, August 5, 1802, and died in New York, March 8, 1872. He married Semanthe, daughter of Noadian Swift, M. D., of Bennington, a physician and citizen of much distinction, and a son of Rev. Job Swift, D. D., who was a graduate of Yale in the class of 1765, and who was called "The Apostle of Vermont," at his death. Pierrepont Isham became a lawyer of distinction and was for a considerable period a justice of the supreme court of Vermont.

Edward S. Isham, the subject of this sketch, is the eldest son of Judge Pierrepont Isham. His early boyhood was passed in the beautiful region bordering New York and Massachusetts, among the mountains which, on the Massachusetts side, break down into what are known as the Berkshire hills. The requirements of a delicate constitution caused interruption of his studies at the age of sixteen, and he spent the years 1850 and 1851 among the mountains of South Carolina, in search of health and strength. Returning to the north, he completed his preparatory course at Lawrence Academy, Groton, Massachusetts. He matriculated in Williams College in 1853, was graduated in 1857, and by invitation of the faculty returned thither in 1860 to deliver a master's oration, and is a member of the Phi Beta Kappa society. After studying law in his father's office and at the law school of Harvard College, he was admitted to the bar, at Rutland, Vermont, in the autumn of 1858. He soon started west, intending to locate either in St. Louis or in St. Paul, but on reaching Chicago *en route* and viewing its possibilities, years passed before he saw either St. Paul or St. Louis. After a short time spent in the law office of Hoyne, Miller & Lewis, Mr. Isham, in the



E.W. Littau.

spring of 1859, formed a partnership with James L. Stark, a Vermont acquaintance, under the firm name of Stark & Isham,—a connection which lasted until 1861. His superior abilities soon gave him a prominent position at the bar, and business came to him freely. In 1864 he was elected a member of the Illinois legislature, and during his term served upon the judiciary committee. He spent the years 1865 and 1866 in Europe, and upon his return he again took up his practice, which rapidly increased and soon became as important and lucrative as that of any lawyer at the Chicago bar. In February, 1872, the partnership of Isham and Lincoln began, and this association has existed ever since. In 1886 William G. Beale was admitted to the firm and the name was enlarged to that of Isham, Lincoln & Beale (which still obtains), and later Mr. Isham's son, Pierrepont, became a member.

Of the many eminent lawyers who have honored the Chicago bar during the past forty years Mr. Isham is one of the most eminent. He belongs to the inner circle of the bar. His professional life has been passed, for the most part, upon the highest plane of legal work. The care of interests involving largely the element of personal trust, the conduct of important equity causes, the legal direction of corporate affairs, litigation connected with railroad foreclosures,—these matters have constituted the greater part of his practice, though he has not infrequently been engaged in jury cases. The field of his professional labors has extended into many jurisdictions, and his fine legal attainments, his scholarly and forceful arguments, his many successes, have given him a wide and merited reputation. Perhaps his *forte* as a lawyer lies in his power to analyze and expound purely legal questions, and this is coupled with a rare gift for luminous statement, at once convincing and elegant. His opinions and his counsel are much sought for the guidance of large financial interests and for the solution of perplexing legal problems.

Among important cases of public interest with which Mr. Isham has been connected was that concerning the distribution of the estate of Walter L. Newberry, and the establishment of the splendid library which he endowed. Mr. Isham was always the counsel of the trustees of the estate and conducted the litigation in which that estate was involved from time to time. In that case the question was one of construction involving the meaning of a specific direction in Mr. Newberry's will. The testator, who died at sea, November 6, 1868, left a widow and two young daughters. In his will, after providing for them, he considered the contingency of the death, without issue, of both his daughters, which meant the complete extinguishment of his immediate family. In that event he directed that upon the death of the last survivor of its three members the estate should be divided by his trustees into two equal parts,—one to be distributed among "the surviving descendants" of his brothers and sisters, and the other to be applied by the trustees to the founding of a free public library in Chicago. It is known that he estimated at forty per cent. the chances that this provision for a library would take effect. Mrs. Newberry renounced the provision made for her by the will, and claimed, and received instead of it, the share of the estate given her by statute.

The testator's two children died in 1874 and 1876 respectively. The contest was commenced by the collateral relatives in April, 1877, by application to the court of chancery to compel at once a distribution of the estate to them, though only the two daughters had died and Mrs. Newberry was still living. Incidentally, the library provision would take effect at the same time. As Mrs. Newberry had survived both her daughters, the direction in the will was, in effect, to divide the estate at her death. The theory of the complainants was that the devise was of three life estates, and that the object of the postponement of distribution was to give effect to them; that the gift over to complainants was intended to be limited not upon the lives, but upon the life estates, and the estates being ended by the death of the daughters and the renunciation of the widow, the distribution should be made at once. To this it was answered for the trustees that the life estate of the widow was not ended by her renunciation; that she thereby had merely substituted the life estate given by statute for the life estate given in lieu of it by will, so that even if the gifts over were in fact not limited upon the end of the three lives, but upon the end of the estates, the estates were not ended, and the distribution could not be accelerated. Moreover, the direction to distribute at the death of Mrs. Newberry could not be construed to mean at the end of her life estate, for the death entered into the description of the persons to whom the estate was given. The "surviving descendants" meant those surviving at the death of Mrs. Newberry, and if the court should give the word "death" the meaning of "the end of her life estate," or any other than its natural and ordinary meaning, it would not merely accelerate the possession of the property by an owner certain at some time to become entitled to receive it, but would change the donees from survivors at one time to survivors at another, and so give to one class of persons an estate that

was devised to another class. In the circuit court, decree was made as sought by complainants, in July, 1877, for the immediate distribution of the estate. Appeal was taken, however, to the supreme court, and upon argument at Springfield the decree of the court below was reversed, in June, 1878. Afterward a petition and an amended petition for rehearing were filed by Messrs. Wirt Dexter and E. B. McCagg and Judge Charles B. Lawrence. The rehearing was granted, and the cause was again argued at Springfield, in January, 1880. From the fact that the rehearing was thus allowed it was generally anticipated that the conclusions of the court would be changed, and the decree for distribution affirmed; but after the argument the court held to its original judgment, and ordered the first opinion to be refiled. Then again, in June, 1880, another rehearing was obtained from the supreme court and an oral argument ordered, but before the cause was reached for reargument Mr. Isham moved the court to rescind the order for rehearing, on the ground that when it was made the court had no power to make it, and that the time was past within which it had any power to disturb the twice entered judgment. In this situation the complainants secured the intervention of the attorney general of the state, asking a reconsideration on behalf of the public interest in the library bequest. The order for rehearing was rescinded by the supreme court, and the application of the attorney general was refused. Then, when the cause was redocketed in the court below, the complainants amended their bill, making the attorney general a party. He filed a cross bill, to which the trustees demurred; the demurrer was sustained, and the amended and cross bills were dismissed. Then an appeal was taken by the complainants and the attorney general to the supreme court, and the subject of the relation of the attorney general to trusts for public charities was argued at Ottawa. The court refused to change its conclusions, and in April, 1883, the struggle to disturb the disposition of the will at last came to an end. (99 Illinois Reports, 11; 100 Illinois Reports, 484; 106 Illinois Reports, 584.) Mrs. Newberry died in December, 1885, and the library endowment, greatly enhanced by the accumulations during her lifetime, amounted then to nearly three millions of dollars.

Another case of public interest with which Mr. Isham was connected was that relating to the mayoralty of the city of Chicago when it became incorporated under the general law of the state, in April, 1875. At that time Harvey D. Colvin was the mayor of the city, elected under the old charter. It was claimed by his adherents that the new incorporation law operated to extend his term of office nearly two years, until April, 1877. The matter was taken in hand by the Citizens' Association, and application for a writ of mandamus, directing the city council to call a special mayoral election, was made by Isham and Lincoln in the supreme court, on the petition of Charles M. Henderson, George Armour and Mark Skinner. The cause was argued in the supreme court, in January, 1876, by Melville W. Fuller, the present chief justice of the United States, and by Mr. Isham for the relators; and by Mr. Root and Judge Corydon Beckwith for the respondents. There being at the time one vacancy on the bench, the court consisted of six judges and was equally divided upon the question submitted, so that under the constitution the singular instance occurred of a court unable to render any decision whatever in a cause which the court declared "involved public interests of the gravest importance." Afterward an election was held.

In 1883 Mr. Isham argued before Judge McCreary, in the United States circuit court, at Topeka, Kansas, the case of Benedict versus the St. Joseph & Western Railroad Company, and procured the appointment of a receiver, by which that road was taken from the Union Pacific Railroad Company and reorganized. His firm was instrumental in procuring from Judge Gresham a change of receivers for a portion of the Wabash, St. Louis & Pacific Railway system east of the Mississippi river, and subsequently continued to be connected with the widely discussed litigation to which that change was introductory.

In 1886, during the great railroad strike, at a time when the supineness and inefficiency of the state authorities left the traffic of many railroads at the mercy of the strikers, Mr. Isham, representing the Lake Shore road, secured the intervention of the United States circuit court at Indianapolis, on the ground that the commerce obstructed, being inter-state, was carried on in the exercise of a right secured by the laws of the United States. A temporary injunction was issued against the principal strikers, and the order asserted the jurisdiction of the federal court and "signified a change from the local to the national authority and law in the matter of dealing with obstructionists."

Among other important cases which he has argued, some of which have become leading cases upon the subjects involved, and some of which, in the supreme court of the United States, have involved grave constitutional questions, may be specially noted: Brine versus Insurance Company, (96 United States, 627,) with its connected case of Warner versus the Connecticut Mutual Life Insurance Company, (109 United States, 357;) Pickard, Comptroller versus Pullman Southern Car Company, (117

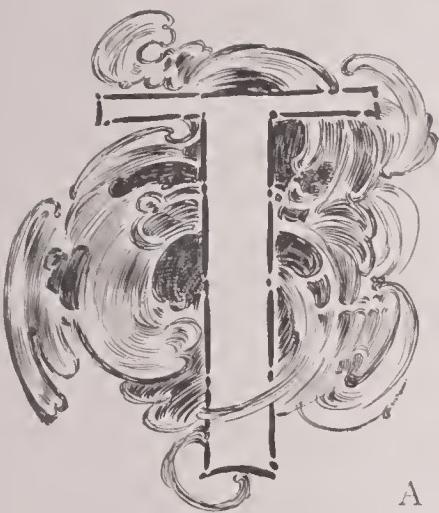
United States, 34;) Rand versus Walker, (Ib. 340;) Pullman Palace Car Company versus Texas & Pacific Railroad Company, (11 Federal Rep., 625;) Union Trust Company versus Illinois Midland Railway Company, (117 United States, 434;) Kingsbury versus Buckner, (70 Illinois, 514;) Central Transportation Company versus Pullman Palace Car Company, (139 United States, 24;) Windett versus the Connecticut Mutual Life Insurance Company, (130 Illinois Reports, 621;) Pullman Palace Car Company versus Central Transportation Company, United States supreme court, May 31, 1898.

Almost from the time of its organization Mr. Isham has been a prominent member of the Chicago Literary Club, and he has delivered many addresses before that body on the occasions of its public receptions. He wrote an article on the Social and Economic Relations of Corporations, in the Encyclopedia of Political Science, and prepared an address read before the New York Historical Society on Frontenac and Miles Standish in the Northwest, and in November, 1898, delivered the annual address before the Vermont Historical Society, of Montpelier. In 1893 he received the degree of LL. D. from Williams College.

In 1861 Mr. Isham was united in marriage to Miss Fannie, daughter of Hon. Thomas Burch, of Little Falls, New York, and they became the parents of two sons and two daughters. Mrs. Isham died February 9, 1894. The elder son, Pierrepont, was graduated in the United States Military Academy, at West Point, in 1887, served for a time in the Seventh Cavalry, at Fort Riley, and afterward in the Third Cavalry, at San Antonio, Texas, and is now the junior partner in the firm of Isham, Lincoln & Beale. The younger son, Edward S., graduated at Yale in 1891, and is now connected with commercial interests.

VALENTINE HICKS KETCHAM,

TOLEDO, OHIO.



HE record of an honorable and useful life not only perpetuates the deeds of him who has thus lived for his descendants, but is also most instructive as a guide and incentive to others. In writing this brief memorial of Mr. Ketcham we are but doing justice to one who spent the best years of his life in Toledo, and whose influence for good has been felt in both the business and social circles of that city. For a period of twenty-four years, from the time of its organization until his death, he filled the responsible position of president of the First National Bank of Toledo, and the sound financial basis upon which this institution rested was due largely to his tact and executive ability.

A record of the life of this pioneer of Toledo cannot fail to be interesting to the people of that city and to all who would study the elements of a worthy success, and we are therefore pleased to present an outline of the chief events of his career. He was born in Cornwall, Orange county, New York, November 12, 1815, being the son of Samuel and Rachel (Sands) Ketcham, the former of whom was a miller and farmer of Cornwall. In his early boyhood he lived upon a farm, and in the winter months attended the district schools of the neighborhood. In 1827 he accompanied his parents to New York city, where he remained for three years, attending school for a few months, but devoting his time principally to learning the trade of a carpenter and joiner. At the age of fifteen he returned to the farm at Cornwall, where the two following years were spent. His father then came back to the old homestead, and the son went to the city to finish his trade.

Instead, however, of resuming work at his trade, Mr. Ketcham, through the influence of a merchant of his acquaintance, secured a position as clerk for J. F. Cropsey, a dry-goods dealer on Canal street, and being pleased with the work he remained there until July 17, 1836. Then, accompanied by a Mr. Lane, he started on a vacation trip to the west. They took a steamer to Detroit, and, landing at that place, they proceeded into the interior of Michigan, where Mr. Ketcham bought eighty acres of government land, in Oakland county. From Detroit he journeyed to Toledo and thence went back to New York.

Foreseeing the wonderful development of the west, Mr. Ketcham determined to establish his home there. Accordingly, in August, 1836, he left New York with a general stock of merchandise and came to Toledo, where he opened a store on St. Clair street, at the head of Perry, now the site of the Merchants' Hotel, renting the premises of Coleman I. Keller, Jr. In the summer of 1837 the store was removed to Summit street, adjoining the Indiana House, and near Perry street. The next year it was removed to the corner of Summit and Lagrange streets, and in 1841 was transferred to Nos. 32 and 34 Summit street, where a small wholesale trade was established. In 1843 the Miami canal, connecting Toledo with Cincinnati, was opened, and this extended his trade very materially.

In 1846 Joseph K. Secor was taken into the firm, the title becoming Ketcham & Secor, which continued until Mr. Ketcham withdrew, in 1851, to devote his attention exclusively to banking. In 1850 he had, in partnership with John Poag, commenced in that business, and three years later John Berdan and S. S. Hubbard became associated with him, the firm name becoming Ketcham, Berdan & Company. In 1863 the business was merged into the First National Bank, of which Mr. Ketcham



P.H. Ketcham

was president until his death. The exceptional success of that important financial institution was due largely to the conservative policy and watchful care of the president, and it now stands as a monument to his memory.

Soon after coming to Toledo, Mr. Ketcham purchased some property, and afterward, from time to time, he increased his real-estate holdings. His speculations in that line met with varying results, but in the main were profitable. In the earlier years of his business career he was subjected to reverses then common to the west, but after recovering from these he enjoyed exceptional success and came to be recognized as one of the most wealthy men of northern Ohio. For his unusual success he was indebted to no small extent to the experience of his early years, when poverty taught him economy, and adversity taught him self-reliance.

In addition to the erection of a number of small business buildings and dwellings, Mr. Ketcham erected a block of three four-story stores at Nos. 28 to 36 Summit street; two stores at Nos. 63 and 65 Summit street; two stores at the corner of Summit and Jefferson streets; in connection with Mars Nearing, the four-story block at Nos. 189 and 199 Summit street, corner of Adams; the four-story block on Summit, Oak and St. Clair streets; and a similar building, under construction at the time of his death, on St. Clair and Oak streets.

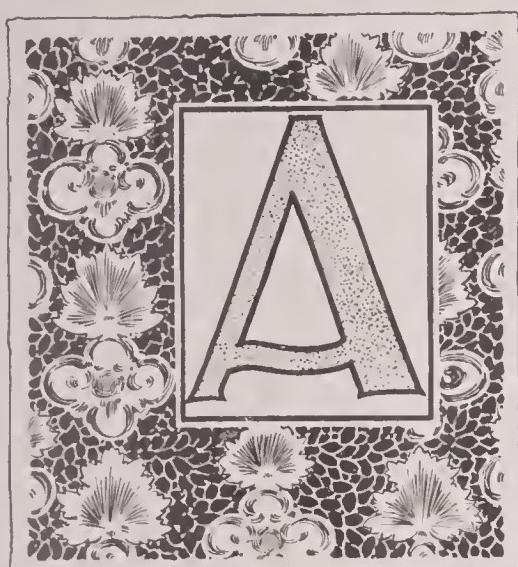
As early as 1843 Mr. Ketcham cut the brush and cleared the ground on which now stands the Produce Exchange building, at the corner of Madison and St. Clair streets, erecting thereon a substantial brick dwelling. The only house within sight of that place was the home of Charles G. Keeler, on the southeast corner of Madison and St. Clair streets, where now stands the government building. For the former lot Mr. Ketcham paid one thousand dollars and subsequently sold it to John Poag for four thousand seven hundred dollars. The Produce Exchange for the same paid the sum of fifty-five thousand dollars. In 1852 he purchased the west sixty feet of the site of the new government building for one thousand two hundred dollars and twelve years later disposed of it for four thousand five hundred dollars. In 1880 it was sold to the United States for twenty-seven thousand dollars.

At Toledo, December 30, 1841, Mr. Ketcham was united in marriage with Miss Rachel Ann, daughter of John and Pamela Berdan. They became the parents of four children, namely: Mary, wife of Mars Nearing, who became president of the First National Bank and who died October 25, 1895; John B., who was formerly president of the Ketcham National Bank, but who later became a resident of Chicago, his death occurring November 13, 1897; Valentine H., Jr.; and George H., a civil engineer. The sons inherited to an unusual degree the business capability and sound judgment of their father, and have been foremost in the financial circles of Toledo.

A man of temperate habits, practicing throughout his entire life outdoor activity and care in diet, Mr. Ketcham was able to preserve almost to the last the robust constitution and sound health of his boyhood. While his business duties were many and heavy, yet he gave personal attention to the management of his farm property, thus securing a needed recreation from other cares. After an illness of two weeks, he died at his residence, corner of Cherry and Bancroft streets, July 30, 1887. The funeral, one of the largest ever held in the city, was attended by delegations from the Produce Exchange, to which he belonged, and from the bankers of Toledo. Resolutions were adopted by both organizations, expressing the highest respect for the memory of the deceased. It was felt in business circles that the loss was a great one, while in his death the needy and helpless lost a benevolent friend. In politics he was a stanch Republican, always taking a great interest in the affairs of his party.

LEVI PARSONS MORTON,

NEW YORK.



ALL HISTORY pays tribute to its representative men, and biography of the distinguished living, if it be discriminating, becomes a part of that final record which is to be cast in enduring form. Guizot specifies "the era of great men" as one of the pronounced elements under which the composite idea of modern civilization gradually became unified. The study of this factor, close to the eye and still enlarging, is necessarily imperfect, but when individualized becomes intensely absorbing.

Among the interesting studies of characters who are to-day an integral part of our nation's financial and political history no one would hesitate to give high prominence to that of Levi Parsons Morton. He has both the eye and ear of the general public, and his life is not only attractively but necessarily public property. The lives of many, perhaps of most, great men start with an ancestral prerogative,—a blood and lineage necessity that they too rise into prominence in the conduct of human affairs. To this high calling ex-Vice-President Morton, in his relation to the past, presents no exception.

The line of his ancestry, as traced by the vice-president of the Genealogical Society of Pennsylvania, dates back in America to George Morton, who was the first of the name to found a family among the early colonists; and thence backward along an illustrious family line through Thomas Morton, bishop of Durham and chaplain to James II (1564-1569;) John Morton, the celebrated cardinal archbishop of Canterbury and lord chancellor of England (1420-1500;) Albert Morton, secretary of state to James I; William Morton and Robert Morton, both bishops, the former bishop of Meath, the latter bishop of Worcester (1486;) Thomas Morton, secretary to Edward III; the earls of Dulcie and Cornwall; thence through a variation of the name, as Moreton and Moriton in early Norman times, and finally becoming vague in the Doomsday Book, on the Norman Rolls and on chancel ceilings of the early centuries.

Among the prominent English Mortons who early came to America were Thomas Morton, Esquire, Rev. Charles Morton and Landgrave Joseph Morton, proprietary governor of South Carolina. Of Thomas Morton it is recorded that he was one of the most interesting historical characters of early New England, aggressive, independent, frequently misunderstood, but always conspicuous in public affairs. As a man of letters he published a noteworthy book, in that day, entitled "New English Canaan," divided into three books, treating respectively of the Indians; natural history; and the colonists,—their prosperity, together with a collocation of the tenets and practices of the Pilgrim church. John Fiske, the historian, styles him, in a general summary, "a picturesque, but ill understood personage."

Rev. Charles Morton was a descendant of Thomas Morton, secretary to Edward III. His father was pastor of the church which was attended by John Harvard, the founder of Harvard College. He himself was an Oxford fellow and took holy orders, but being converted to Puritanism he was ejected from his living and, suffering from the processes of the bishop's court, sought refuge by emigrating to New England. He immediately took a commanding position in the new colony. He held not only a life pastorate of the church at Charlestown, Massachusetts, but the office of vice-president of Harvard was created for him, and there he read lectures on philosophy to large

classes of students. Alluding to his scholarly qualities Macaulay spoke of him as "the exalted Oxford scholar, a man of various and large ability." He was also an author of varied research, publishing frequently, but concisely. One of his manuscript pamphlets is in the library of the American Antiquary Society; another, "A Complete System of Natural Philosophy in General and Particular," is in the library of Bowdoin College.

Governor Joseph Morton settled at Edisto, Carolina, now South Carolina, some fifty miles to the southwest of Charleston, in 1682. Instrumental in promoting emigration, in a single month he induced some five hundred people to settle in the colony. Under the Carolina charter creating a nobility he was made a landgrave, which carried with it forty-eight thousand acres of land and the right to sit in the upper house of the colonial parliament. In March, 1682, he was appointed governor and served, with one interruption, until 1686. During his administration the colony was first divided into counties. Soon after his retirement from the governorship Landgrave Morton was appointed by the lords-proprietors judge of the vice-admiralty, and in 1697 he accepted a similar appointment from the crown. In 1700 he was a commissioner of the provincial library of Charleston, and in 1710 and 1712 a commissioner for founding and erecting a free school for the use of the inhabitants of South Carolina. Like all the early governors of the colony he was a dissenter, and identified himself as the friend of religious liberty by voting against the establishment of a state church in the province. From him are descended some of the best families of South Carolina, including Governor Pinckney and Hayne, the poet.

The direct American lineage of ex-Vice-President Morton is as follows: George Morton, born at Austerfield, Yorkshire, England, in 1585 (descended from the ancient Mortons who bore for arms—Quarterly, gu. and erm., in the dexter chief and sinister base, each a goat's head ar., attired or.; crest, a goat's head ar. attired or.); Hon. John Morton, born at Leyden, Holland, 1616; John Morton, born at Plymouth, Massachusetts, December 21, 1650; Captain Ebenezer Morton, born at Middleboro, Massachusetts, October 19, 1696; Ebenezer Morton, born at Middleboro, Massachusetts, August 27, 1726; Livy Morton, born at Middleboro, Massachusetts, February 4, 1760; and Rev. Daniel Oliver Morton, the father of Levi Parsons Morton, was born at Winthrop, Maine, December 21, 1788.

Of the early life of George Morton, or Mourt, of Bawtry, Yorkshire, England, no record has been preserved. It is only definitely known as to his religious environments that he early joined the Pilgrims at Leyden and continued with them until his death. He was a merchant and served in some official capacity before he came to America. One record states that he was "the agent of those of his sect in London"; another that he acted as "the financial agent in London for Plymouth colony." The work which endurably links his name with American history is the publication which was issued by him, in London, in 1622 and which has since been known as Mourt's Relation,—a copy of the original being still preserved in the possession of Charles Deane, Esq., of Cambridge, Massachusetts, but as given in the publication itself the title is a quaint compend of the entire work,—in fact, a table of contents. Not only for its quaintness but for its hints at the subject-matter of the work the original title has about it a bewitching attraction. The preface is a model of choice phrasing and clear outline. The relation itself is full of valuable information and still continues an authority on the first history of New England, being the earliest account of the planting of Plymouth colony. Shortly after its publication George Morton emigrated to America. He did not long survive his arrival, his death ensuing within a year from the date of his landing. His early demise was a serious loss to the infant settlement and had he lived he would have filled as conspicuous a place in the life of the colony as that reached by his distinguished contemporaries. A touching memorial among the old records chronicles his decease.

Hon. John Morton, the second son of George Morton, was admitted a freeman to the Plymouth colony in 1648, chosen constable in 1654, one of the grand inquest of the county in 1660, elected deputy to the general court in 1662, tax assessor in 1664, selectman in 1666, collector of excise in 1668 and served the town of Plymouth in other important capacities. Removing soon afterward to Middleboro, in the same county, he became one of the "famous twenty-six original proprietors and founders and in 1670 was the first representative of the town to the general court, holding the office until his death, which occurred October 3, 1673."

The prosecution of a liberal education and a taste for letters, so proverbial with the Morton family, was sustained in a marked degree by John Morton, the second son of Hon. John Morton. To his efforts was due the establishment of what is believed to be the first absolutely free public school in America, which he "erected and kept" at Plymouth in 1671, "for the education of children and youth." He died at Middleboro in 1717.

Captain Ebenezer, a fourth child of John Morton, rose to be a prominent citizen and held, at

Middleboro, his native town, the offices of assessor, surveyor of highways, selectman, moderator of the town meetings and captain of the militia.

Ebenezer Morton, the next in direct line of descent, and fourth child of Captain Ebenezer Morton, married Mrs. Sarah Cobb, July 23, 1753, and was the father of six children. His fourth child, Livy Morton, the grandfather of Levi Parsons Morton, was a Revolutionary soldier and served in the second foot company, Colonel Sprout's regiment of Massachusetts militia, in service, December, 1776, on the seacoast of Rhode Island and in similar service; August, 1780, in Colonel White's regiment of militia, also in service; one or two alarms in May and September, 1778. In 1800 he was a founder of the Congregational church at Winthrop. He was twice married, and died at Middleboro, July 19, 1838.

Rev. Daniel Oliver, eldest son of Livy and Hannah (Dailey) Morton,—the father of ex-Vice-President Morton,—was born at Winthrop, Maine, December 21, 1788. In 1808 he entered Middlebury

College, from which he was graduated in 1812, immediately taking up the study of theology under the Rev. Drs. Shepherd and Patton. He was ordained to the ministry June 30, 1814, as pastor of the Congregational church in Shoreham, Vermont, where he labored with marked success for seventeen years. In 1831, leaving his parish in a flourishing condition, he organized the first temperance society in Shoreham, which, beginning with seven members, grew to five hundred, largely through his personal efforts. For a year Mr. Morton was in the service of the Vermont Domestic Missionary Society, as its secretary. In 1832 he was installed pastor of the Congregational church of Springfield, Vermont, where he remained five years. The five years fol-



ELLERSLIE, RHINECLIFF-ON-THE-HUDSON,
Country-seat of Hon. Levi P. Morton.

lowing he was pastor of the church in Bristol, New Hampshire, where he closed his ministry and life.

Mr. Morton's pastorates were all fruitful to a marked degree, and the records of his eminent and helpful ministry are abundant. Dr. Smith, president of the New Hampshire Institute, who had known him forty years, said in a memorial address: "The ministry of Mr. Morton was a successful one—very successful. Few ministers are permitted to reap so large a harvest; few have gone to their last rewards bearing so many sheaves with them. He was a fit representative of the Puritan pastor of the olden time. The wig and the bands would have become him. No one could see him as he passed among his people, or in his own house, without feeling that he was in the presence of an accredited ambassador of God. No man ever had to enquire if he was a minister. The countenance, the whole style of the man showed that. Such an introduction to those he met gave him an immense advantage." "In his intercourse with his brethren," said Rev. Dr. Bouton, of Concord, who preached his funeral sermon, "he seemed to be free from selfish and ambitious ends; never harsh and censorious in judging; but in his words and manners combined mildness, urbanity and decision. The pleasant smile that lighted up his face was a true index of the charity that ruled his spirit. As a preacher he was sound in doctrine, instructive, and practical; his style of writing was flowing and diffusive, rather than terse and argumentative; his aim was direct, and he excelled in setting forth the distinctive truths of the gospel in words so fitly chosen as not to give offense." In the midst of his busy life Mr. Morton found time for authorship, and published, notably, a memoir of his brother-in-law, Rev. Levi Parsons, an early missionary of the American Board (1824, second edition 1830, pp. 488); a memorial sermon delivered at Winchendon, February 19, 1838, at the funeral of Colonel Jacob B. Woodbury; and an account of the great revival at Springfield, Vermont, in 1838. He died at Bristol, New Hampshire, March 25, 1852.

Rev. Daniel Oliver Morton was married at Pittsfield, Vermont, by Rev. Justin Parsons, August 30, 1814, to Lucretia Parsons, daughter of Rev. Justin and Electa (Frary) Parsons. Her father was eminent as a soldier in the Revolution and as a statesman as well as in the ministry. He was a contributor to Oberlin College, deeply interested in the anti-slavery cause, and was conspicuous as a delegate to the general convention of Congregational and Presbyterian ministers in Vermont, which

convened at Ludlow on the second Tuesday in September, 1823. Lucretia (Parsons) Morton was born at Goshen, Massachusetts, July 26, 1789, and was the first of a family of seven children. She died at Philadelphia, January 11, 1862.

From such an illustrious line of ancestry and so eminent a parentage was the Hon. Levi Parsons Morton descended. He was born May 16, 1824, the fourth child of a family of six children, the elder children being Hon. Daniel Oliver Morton, who was born November 8, 1815, and died December 5, 1857; Lucretia Parsons, who was born January 20, 1817, and died in Philadelphia, June 9, 1886; and Electa Frary Morton, who was born May 28, 1820, and died in 1898. The younger members of the family are Mary Morton, born May 5, 1829, and Martha Morton, her twin sister. The record of the entire family is conspicuous. The Hon. Daniel Oliver Morton, born in Shoreham, Vermont, in 1815, at the time of his sudden and early death, in Toledo, Ohio, in the pursuit of his chosen profession, the law, had made a profound and indelible impression upon the bench and bar of that state. He graduated with honor at Middlebury College, Vermont, in the class of 1833, and immediately entered upon the study of the law in the office of Messrs. Payne & Wilson, at Cleveland, Ohio. Admitted to the bar, he removed to Toledo, Ohio, entered upon the practice of his profession, and early gained distinction and rose to eminence. He was appointed, by President Pierce, United States attorney for the state of Ohio, discharging the duties of the position for four years with marked ability and honor. He was one of the codifiers of the laws of Ohio under the new constitution. Although attached from early life to the old Democratic party, at the approach of the troubles which culminated in the civil war he at once detached himself from former affiliations and gave his influence to the support of the government, regardless of previous party ties. His death, alluded to above, was widely mourned and brought forth abundant testimonials of his high repute as a lawyer, citizen and man. The United States attorney, Hon. G. W. Belden, at the first meeting of the United States circuit court after Mr. Morton's death, in behalf of the bar, offered the following resolution and moved that the court cause it to be entered upon its journal:

WHEREAS, It has been announced to the court that the Hon. Daniel O. Morton departed this life on Monday last, it is therefore, by the members of the bar of this court,

Resolved, That the mournful intelligence of this death of the Hon. Daniel O. Morton causes in them the profoundest sorrow; that they consider his death a great public loss; that his many social and generous virtues—his high sense of honor, his unwavering integrity and his great learning as a lawyer, the faithful and able manner in which he has discharged many of the most important official duties for his fellow citizens—are, and must continue to be, remembered with the liveliest sensibilities of regard for the deceased. That, as a faint evidence of their respect for the memory of the deceased, it is requested that the court will order these expressions to be entered upon the records of the court; that, in respectful and heartfelt condolence with the widow and children of the deceased, the clerk be directed to transmit to them a copy of the resolution.

George Willey, Esq., in seconding the resolution paid the following tribute to his legal attainments: "He was thoroughly versed in criminal jurisprudence. He was profoundly acquainted with the legal principles pertaining to landed property. In the department of maritime law he had few equals, perhaps no superior, in the state; with its elementary principles, reaching back to the earliest annals of civil law, and with the more modern adjudications of the English and American tribunals he was alike familiar."

Memorial meetings, held by local bars of the state, and the press united in laudatory testimony. The Toledo Daily Herald and Times, the Cleveland Plaindealer and the Cleveland Daily Herald all made editorial mention of his eminence as a public man and lawyer.

Lucretia Parsons Morton, the eldest daughter, born at Shoreham, Vermont, married the Rev. Myron Webb Safford, at Shawneetown, Illinois. Mr. Safford was born in Cambridge, Vermont, and was the son of Captain John and Elizabeth (Montague) Safford, and grandson of General Samuel Safford, of Barrington, Vermont, who served as lieutenant-colonel in the Revolutionary army and brigadier-general of the Vermont militia; was twenty-three years a member of the governor's council, and for a quarter of a century chief judge of the Bennington county courts. Rev. Myron W. Safford was graduated at Middlebury College, in 1839; studied theology at the Andover Theological and Lane Seminaries and was licensed to preach by the presbytery of Cincinnati. In addition to his ministry his life was devoted to educational interests, his efforts being especially instrumental in raising the standard of schools, public and private, throughout the southern states.

Electa Frary Morton, the second daughter, also born at Shoreham, Vermont, became Mrs. Jonas Minot, on the 7th of May, 1849. Her husband was the son of Captain James Minot, a

representative and senator in the New Hampshire legislature and direct descendant of Thomas Minot, Esq., secretary to the abbott of Walden, Essex, England. The genealogy of this distinguished Minot family is fully set forth in the *New England Historical and Genealogical Register*, (Vol. 1, pp. 171-262.)

Mary Morton, the third daughter and fifth child, was married at New York, by Rev. Dr. Adams, February 27, 1856, to the Hon. William F. Grinnell, son of Hon. George Grinnell, of Greenfield, Massachusetts, and his wife, Eliza Seymour, eldest daughter of Rev. Nathaniel Perkins, D. D. Mr. Grinnell was born in Greenfield, in 1831, was for some years engaged in mercantile pursuits, being at one time the partner of Hon. Levi P. Morton, in the firm of Morton & Grinnell. In 1877 he was appointed by President Hayes consul of the United States at St. Etienne, France, being continuously from that time in consular service under five presidents, and is the present consul at Manchester, England.

Martha Morton, the fourth daughter and sixth child, born at Shoreham, Vermont, married, at Bristol, New Hampshire, August 8, 1852, the Rev. Alanson Hartpence, of Harrison, Ohio. This gentleman was a son of James Bray and Lucinda (Riggs) Hartpence, and a descendant of Rev. John Bray, of Monmouth county, New Jersey. He was graduated at Wabash College, Indiana, in 1849, and at Lane Seminary, Ohio, in 1852. Ordained to the ministry by the presbytery of Huron, in 1853, he rapidly rose to distinction in the pulpit, but after several years of labor in Ohio and Tennessee he succumbed to ill health and retired permanently from pastoral work.

Levi Parsons Morton, the fourth member of this distinguished family, and the youngest son, has risen to special eminence. Among the many names which appear conspicuous in the ancestral line, his, among all, will take enduring place in history. He was born at Shoreham, Vermont, May 16, 1824. His earliest life was without special incident. Receiving an academic education in his native town, his tastes early led toward mercantile pursuits. At first a clerk, he later became a merchant in Hanover, New Hampshire. In 1850 he entered the firm of Beebe, Morgan & Company, a leading dry-goods house in Boston. The following year, a branch house being established in New York city, he became resident partner and manager. Withdrawing from the firm January 1, 1854, he established the dry-goods commission house of Morton & Grinnell. In 1863 he established the banking houses of L. P. Morton & Company, in New York, and L. P. Morton, Burns & Company in London, changed respectively to Morton, Bliss & Company, and Morton, Rose & Company, in 1869, Sir John Rose, formerly finance minister of Canada, becoming his principal partner in London. Through the London house the United States government paid Great Britain the Halifax fishery award of five million five hundred thousand dollars. In 1878 Morton, Bliss & Company headed the syndicate which proposed the purchase of fifty millions of four and one-half per cent. government bonds at one hundred and a half,—a chief step in the movement which resulted in the resumption of specie payments. In this movement Mr. Morton was one of the noted American bankers whose advice and assistance were sought by the treasury department.

But Mr. Morton's political career has brought him before the public even more prominently than his financial achievements. Early in his business life he evinced an interest in public affairs, and his counsels were frequently solicited in the political concerns of the Republican party. In 1876, without his knowledge, he was nominated for congress by the Republican party in the eleventh district and, although unsuccessful, largely reduced the usual Democratic majority. In 1878 he was appointed by President Hayes honorary commissioner to the Paris Exposition, and in the fall of the same year was again nominated for congress. The canvass was vigorous, and he was triumphantly elected by a majority exceeding the total vote cast for his opponent,—and that in a district for the first time in its history carried by the Republicans. Mr. Morton took his seat March 18, 1879, and at once occupied a high position in legislative councils, being especially relied upon in questions of finance. During the term he introduced and forwarded several important bills, one at the request of the Chamber of Commerce, of New York; another at the request of the American Geographical Society, and also a bill amending the appropriation bill for "sundry civil expenses of the government." In April, 1879, Mr. Morton was appointed on the committee of foreign affairs, where he served with marked distinction. He reported from that committee, and took special interest in its passage, a bill relating to treaty negotiations with Russia as to American Israelites holding land in that country. He vigorously opposed the bill introduced by Mr. Warner, of Ohio, for the unlimited coinage of silver, and by a similar line of trenchant argument opposed the bill introduced by Mr. Fort, of Indiana, providing for the exchange of trade dollars for legal-tender dollars. He was prominent in the discussion of the bill "to prevent the exportation of diseased cattle and the spread of contagious and infectious diseases among animals." In 1880, during the second session, he

made a strong speech in favor of the appropriation of twenty thousand dollars for the United States in the International Fishery Exhibition in Berlin. In the fall of the same year he was again returned to congress, by an increased majority, having declined the honor of permitting the use of his name, before the convention which had nominated James A. Garfield as president, as a candidate for the nomination as vice-president on the Republican ticket. The choice then fell upon Mr. Arthur. The weight of Mr. Morton's influence in support of the national ticket during the campaign that followed contributed largely to the triumphant result.

Upon taking office President Garfield offered Mr. Morton his choice between the position of secretary of the navy and that of minister plenipotentiary and envoy extraordinary to France. Mr. Morton chose the latter, and in the summer of 1881 sailed with his family for the French capital. Of his special fitness for this appointment, Harvey, in his "Lives of Benjamin Harrison and Levi P. Morton," says: "Mr. Morton was not unacquainted with the French capital, nor the important work at that time to be done there by the American minister, whoever he might be. He knew the tact and diplomacy then necessary to do what ought to be done, yet he knew his own power among people preëminently social, and it is to his credit that he desired to lift the American standard higher and to advance American and commercial interests in the sister republic, and also to promote the harmony and friendship of the two nations. Again, Mr. Morton was already well and favorably known by the leading men of France. His vast commercial transactions alone would have been sufficient to bring this about. But he had also, in 1878, been honorary commissioner to the Paris Exposition. Also his public services in the United States, not only in congress, but in commercial circles, had been matters of world-wide knowledge. Add to these Mr. Morton's perfect manners, his suavity, his great financial ability, his diplomatic shrewdness and tact, his knowledge of men, and it is seen at once that no man could have been selected of greater fitness for the French post."

Fronting a park known as Place de la Biche was a magnificent mansion, built several years before for a prince. To this superb building was moved the office of the legation. Thus, almost simultaneously with the presentation of his credentials, the American legation assumed the attitude and proportions which accorded with the dignity and importance of the government it represented. It won a quick response from the French, and Mr. Morton commanded unbounded respect; and of these facts the French gave immediate evidence by changing the name of the park to that of Place des Etats Unis,—a rich, though merited, compliment to Mr. Morton.

Mr. Morton's advent into France was in the day of M. Gambetta, a statesman whose friendship and esteem he soon won, and thereafter retained until the death of that able man. The preëminent fitness of the new envoy was at once apparent, and the success of his diplomatic career has never been surpassed by any American representative to a foreign court. Through his intercessions restrictions upon the importation of American pork were removed, and American corporations received a legal status in France. He was largely instrumental in the assembling of the monetary conference that met in Paris in 1882, fourteen governments being represented. He took an important part in the discussion that resulted in the treaty between the powers for the protection of the submarine cables; he also represented the United States in the convention that was signed at Paris, March 14, 1884, by the plenipotentiaries of twenty-six governments, having the continued protection of the cables for its object. In the conference which met in Paris, in March, 1883, for the protection of patents and trade-marks, Mr. Morton assisted greatly in effecting beneficial results; and he bore a confidential, active and efficient part in the adjustments of peace between France and China. He also succeeded in modifying the attitude of the American government toward French artists and in protecting American artists from French reprisals.

In the felicitous public speeches which Mr. Morton made while in France he passed beyond the pale of the mere ambassador and rose to the stature of a broad and wise international statesmanship,—notably at the unveiling of the statue of Lafayette, on the 6th of September, 1883, in the ancient town of LePuy, on the upper Loire; in his reply to the presentation speech of Count de Lesseps, on July 4, 1884, when he received, in behalf of the United States, Bartholdi's colossal statue of Liberty Enlightening the World; and at the inauguration at Paris, May 13, 1885, of a reproduction in bronze of the original model of the famous statue, which had been cast for the American citizens of Paris for presentation to the citizens of France.

Upon the accession of President Cleveland to office Mr. Morton resigned, and on the 14th of May, 1885, presented his letter of recall to the president of the republic of France. Replying to the words of appreciation of the courtesies which had been extended to him, M. Grévy said: "It is with lively regret that we witness your departure; we have always appreciated your high character and great courtesy; you have won the sympathy of all, and I only wish that the customs and traditions of the two countries permitted me to ask as a favor your retention in office."

On the same day the Americans in Paris gave to Mr. Morton a farewell dinner, tendered to him in a letter expressing the deepest appreciation of his invaluable services, not only in strengthening the bond that united the two republics, but in securing enlarged advantages to Americans in France. The banquet was held at the Hôtel Continental and was one of the most brilliant social events of the season, participated in by two hundred of the most distinguished French and American gentlemen in Paris. The responses to the several toasts constitute the highest possible testimony to the high estimation in which Mr. Morton's diplomatic career was held by his own countrymen and by the government and people of France. The tenor of the responses was taken up by the press, and the *London Standard*, the *London Times* and the *Morning News* at great length amplified and endorsed the spirit of the banquet.

It is a matter of record both in the press and in the councils of the Republican party in event that a contingency should arise making it inadvisable to nominate either Mr. Blaine or Mr. Arthur, during the canvass of 1884, for president, that Mr. Morton's name would be the one most available to carry the great pivotal state of New York. The contingency, however, did not arise, but while yet in France, in January, 1885, Mr. Morton's name was brought before the Republican caucus of the New York State legislature as a candidate for the senate of the United States; also two years later his name was used in the same connection, Mr. Morton, however, withdrawing in favor of Mr. Hiscock.

Early in the presidential campaign of 1888 the leaders of the Republican party recognized that to win the election the candidates nominated must be able to carry the pivotal states of Indiana and New York. General Harrison, of Indiana, having received the nomination for president, the convention looked to New York for its candidate for the vice-presidency. Mr. Morton was selected on the first ballot by a vote of five hundred and ninety-two in a total of eight hundred and thirty-two. His name was presented to the convention by ex-Senator Warner Miller, of New York, and enthusiastically seconded by Mr. Gage, of California, Mr. Foster, of Ohio, late secretary of the treasury, Mr. Hallowell, of Kansas, General Hastings, of Pennsylvania, and Mr. Oliver, of South Carolina. Mr. Morton accepted the nomination, and the ensuing campaign, one of the most hotly contested in American politics, resulted in the triumph of the Republican candidates. New York was concededly carried by Mr. Morton's strength and popularity. He entered upon the duties of the vice-presidency March 4, 1889, and discharged the same during the four-years term with marked ability. It was recognized by both parties that the United States senate has never been presided over with greater courtesy, dignity and efficiency,—the recognition taking the form of a dinner tendered to him by the entire senate upon his retirement from office; a compliment without precedent in the history of the body.

Upon several notable public occasions in 1892 it devolved upon Mr. Morton, as vice-president, to represent Mr. Harrison, who was unable to participate, owing to the severe illness of Mrs. Harrison, among which were the dedication of the Grand Army place at the Grand Army encampment in Washington, D. C., on the 19th of September; the banquet in New York city, during the celebration of the four hundredth anniversary of the landing of Columbus in America, October 14th; and the dedication of the World's Columbian Exposition, at Chicago, October 21, 1892.

When Mr. Morton's name was presented by Warner Miller before the Republican convention in 1888 to fill out the national ticket with General Harrison, two things were dwelt upon in the presentation speech,—the popularity of Mr. Morton in New York state, carrying with it the certainty of success by wheeling in line the pivotal state, and the eminent qualifications of Mr. Morton for the vice-presidency or any other elective office in the gift of the people, by reason of his great success as a business man, his record in the house of representatives, his career as the foremost among representatives in a foreign country and his recognized world-wide liberality; and Mr. Gage of California, who seconded the nomination, used these words: "I rise to second the nomination of that distinguished citizen of the Empire state, Levi P. Morton, a man who is better loved and can poll more votes on the far-off Pacific shores than any other man living upon this earth, save and except the great American commoner, James G. Blaine." It followed logically that, in the fall of 1894, ex-Vice-President Morton should have been the nominee of the Republican party of the state of New York for the office of governor, and that he should have been elected by an overwhelming majority,—the largest, save the accident majority of 1882, in the political history of the state. This office Governor Morton occupied until his term expired, December 31, 1896. His administration was popular, impartial, just and conservative, as he brought to the executive chair the same wise interpretation of government which has marked his entire political career and which has been so aptly defined by the martyred Lincoln as a "government of the people, for the people and by the people."

Mr. Morton has also achieved distinction in charitable as well as in financial and political circles. His prompt action in fitting out the cargo of the United States ship *Constellation* during the great famine in Ireland, in 1880, will be readily recalled. Congress offered the ship and the transportation if private benevolence would fill it with food. Mr. Morton, learning that the offer of the navy department had met with no response, addressed the following letter, in part, to the *New York Herald*: "You are authorized to announce that a gentleman personally known to you, who declines to have his name made public, offers to pay one-quarter of the cargo of the *Constellation* if other parties will make up the balance." The offer operated like magic in spurring others, it being known to Mr. Morton's intimate friends that, if coöperation hesitated, he was ready to furnish the entire cargo. The ship announced her readiness to receive cargo on a Tuesday; the next day her cargo was complete. Within the same year Mr. Morton joined with the house of Drexel, Morgan & Company, and the two firms contributed fifty thousand dollars each to pay off the wages of some five hundred workmen who were left in want upon the financial ruin of the enterprise in the erection of the gigantic hotel at Rockaway Beach. Among the public and private benevolences of Mr. Morton are a park to the city of Newport; a house and lot at Hanover to Dartmouth College, for an art gallery and museum; ten thousand dollars to Middlebury College, toward the foundation of a professorship of Latin and French; and seventy-two thousand five hundred dollars to Grace church, of New York, for a day nursery, given as a tribute to the memory of his first wife, Mrs. Lucy Kimball Morton.

Mr. Morton received the honorary degree of LL. D. from Middlebury College in 1881, and from Dartmouth College in 1882. He is a member of the Union, Union League, Metropolitan, Century and Lawyers' Clubs, of New York; the Metropolitan Club, of Washington, D. C.; the Historical and American Geographical Societies of New York, the New England Historical and Genealogical Society, and of other prominent charitable, scientific, artistic and social organizations.

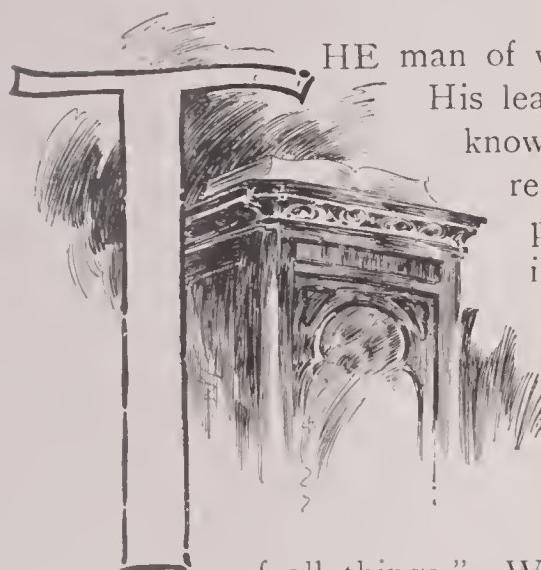
Mr. Morton's "Ellerslie," at Rhinecliff-on-the-Hudson, is one of the finest country-seats in America. It embraces nearly a thousand acres of land, the title to which is traced back, through an interesting history, to its purchase from the Indians, in 1686. The mansion stands in the midst of a fenceless park of five hundred acres and commands a river and mountain view of great extent and beauty. There is nothing to surpass it on the Hudson, and there are within its territory lakes and rivulets and every variety of charming scenery. With its lawns, avenues, walks, drives, fruit houses, conservatories,—all artistically planned and arranged and on week days open to the public,—it is not only a just object of local pride, but of unrivaled interest to the tourist. The city residence of the family is in upper Fifth avenue, New York.

Mr. Morton has been twice married. His first wife was Lucy Kimball, daughter of Elijah H. Kimball and Sarah Wetmore (Hinsdale) Kimball, of Flatlands, Long Island. She died July 11, 1871. His second marriage was February 12, 1873, to Anna Livingston Read Street, born May 18, 1846, daughter of William Ingraham and Susan (Kearney) Street. She is descended from several of the old Manhattan families. Her grandfather was General Randall S. Street, and her grandmother was Cornelia Billings, daughter of Major Andrew Billings, a Revolutionary soldier, by his wife, Cornelia Livingston, who was the granddaughter of Gilbert Livingston and Cornelia Beekman and great-granddaughter of Robert Livingston and Alida (Schuyler) Van Rensselaer. Robert Livingston was first lord of the manor Livingston, in the state of New York.

The children of the second marriage were five daughters and one son, of whom the only son is deceased. A brief record concerning them is here given: Edith Livingston was born June 20, 1874; Lena Kearney was born May 20, 1875; Helen Stuyvesant was born August 2, 1876; Lewis Parsons, the only son, was born in London, England, September 21, 1877, and died there on the 10th of January, 1878; Alice was born March 23, 1879; and Mary, June 11, 1881.

THEODORE L. CUYLER, D. D., LL. D.,

BROOKLYN, NEW YORK.



HE man of world-wide fame needs no introduction to the student of biography. His leadership in the line to which he has devoted his energies becomes known without the written history, but biography serves to perpetuate the record of brilliant achievement, of noble purpose, of successful accomplishment and of individual worth,—and where else can be found the inspiration and encouragement that is gleaned from the annals of a well spent life that has fulfilled its mission, leaving an influence immeasurable as infinity? “The proper study of mankind is man,” said Pope, and aside from this, in its broader sense, what base of study and information have we? It is thus that we understand the full significance of the utterance of Carlyle, that “biography is by nature the most universally profitable, the most universally pleasant of all things.” With these thoughts in mind we undertake the somewhat difficult task of preparing an adequate record of one of the most eminent divines that America has produced.

Theodore Ledyard Cuyler, whose name is inseparably interwoven with the history of the Lafayette Avenue Presbyterian church, of Brooklyn, was born in Aurora, New York, January 10, 1822. His ancestral history indicates his descent from the Huguenots and Hollanders who located in America at an early period. The fame of his family in connection with the profession of the law is most enviable. His grandfather practiced with success in Aurora for many years, and his father, B. Ledyard Cuyler, also attained to a position of prominence at the bar. While a student in Hamilton College he was a classmate of Gerrit Smith. He was a talented man of ripe scholarship and brilliant prospects, but death ended his career at the early age of twenty-eight, and the care of Dr. Cuyler, then only four years of age, fell to the widowed mother. She was a woman of culture, and her Christian character had a marked influence upon the life of her son. From his early infancy she cherished the hope that he would devote his services to the cause of Christianity, and it is said that her first gift to him was a pocket Bible, which he was able to read at the early age of four years. Relatives of the family desired that he should devote his talents to the profession which had enlisted the abilities of his father and grandfather, but he was destined for a nobler and broader work. When seventeen years of age he made a public confession of faith by joining the church, his mind having been wondrously influenced while attending some protracted meetings at school; and thenceforth there appears to have been little indecision in his course, his steps gradually but surely leading him into the Christian ministry. At the age of sixteen he became a student in Princeton College, in which institution, on the completion of a three-years course, he was graduated with high honors. His education was broadened by a year spent in Europe, where through the influence of prominent men of his native land he was received by a number of eminent people “who were charmed by his vivacious youth, overflowing with cultured curiosity and Yankee wit.” He was kindly received by Thomas Carlyle and Charles Dickens, and his visits to those two celebrated English writers are among the most pleasant memories of his life. His time was not entirely devoted to pleasure, for during his sojourn abroad he wrote occasional sketches of travel and of distinguished men, which articles were published in the American newspapers and made him known to a wide circle of readers.

Upon his return to his native land his father’s family again urged him to enter the legal



Thos. L. Gayler

profession, believing his talents would enable him to secure fame and fortune therein, but his earnest Christian mother still cherished the hope that he would enter the ministry. He had not definitely formed any plans for his future career, when on a certain occasion he visited a neighboring village to be there greeted by the elder of the church, who said: "God has sent you here, for we want help this evening at the meeting for Christian conference with inquirers." He attended the meeting and his talk, though brief, was so earnest and impressive that many were deeply moved. Several inquirers professed belief that evening, saying: "That young man made the way so plain." As he rode along Cayuga lake on his way home he marveled at his success, but concluded that if his labors for a few minutes were crowned with such excellent results, it would be well to devote his life to preaching. His preparatory studies for the ministry, which were pursued in the Princeton Theological Seminary for three years, terminated by his graduation in May, 1846.

His first ministerial service after being licensed to preach was as supply in the church at Kingston, Pennsylvania, where he remained for six months. Not long afterward he accepted the charge of the Presbyterian church in Burlington, New Jersey, where his labors were so successful that the assembly felt he should be employed in a broader field. Accordingly he left Burlington to take pastoral charge of the newly organized Third Presbyterian church in Trenton, where he remained until the summer of 1853. In May of that year he received a call from the Shawmut Congregational church in Boston, but declined it and accepted a call from the Market Street Reformed Dutch church in New York city, where he felt his field would be broader and more congenial by reason of the greater demands it would make upon him. His work there at once attracted public attention. His earnestness, his clear reasoning, his logical arguments and his brilliant gifts of oratory attracted large audiences, and his work among young men was particularly successful. For seven years he continued as pastor of that congregation, and in 1860 entered upon his important work in connection with the Lafayette Avenue Presbyterian church, of Brooklyn. The exodus from New York to Brooklyn was beginning to be felt about this time, and the need for better church accommodations in the latter city had long been so pressing as to engross the attention of many earnest Christians. A conference on the subject was held May 16, 1857, by a number of gentlemen connected with Dr. Spear's "South" church, and it was decided to form a "new-school" church. Soon after its organization Professor Roswell D. Hitchcock, of the Union Theological Seminary of New York, supplied the pulpit, and during his ministry there the church society, at first numbering but forty-eight souls, increased so rapidly that the little brick chapel was found inadequate to contain the audiences. It was a season of spiritual awakening all over the land,—the revival of 1858,—and Park church, for such was the name by which it was then known, shared in the general improvement and met the demand upon its accommodations by building an addition. In January of the following year, 1859, Professor Hitchcock resigned and was succeeded as pulpit-supply by the Rev. Lyman Whiting, of Portsmouth, New Hampshire. Six months later he also resigned, and for an additional six months the congregation was without a regular minister.

About this time Dr. Cuyler was offered the pastorate, but the outlook in his own church was then so promising that he declined the call. Shortly afterward, however, the Dutch church began to falter in its project of planting its new edifice in the new and growing part of the city. With keen foresight Dr. Cuyler anticipated the rapid change that was soon to transform unpopulated districts of Brooklyn, and believed that it would prove a splendid field for Christian labor. It was then that he took into consideration the offer of the pastorate of the Park church. He visited the Fort Greene section of Brooklyn, and then informed the committee which awaited on him that if their congregation would purchase the plot at the corner of Lafayette avenue and Oxford street and erect thereon a plain edifice large enough to accommodate about two thousand people he would accept the call. It seemed a great undertaking for the little congregation, with its membership of only one hundred and forty people, but the committee agreed to the proposition, and within ten days the purchase of the land was effected, at a cost of twelve thousand dollars. At an additional cost of forty-two thousand dollars there was erected a splendid stone structure, modeled after Mr. Beecher's church and having also the same seating capacity. Work was commenced on the new edifice in the fall of 1860, and on March 12, 1862, the completed church was dedicated. This was practically the work of Dr. Cuyler, who in April, 1860, was formally installed as pastor. He entered upon his work with an enthusiasm born of strong determination, firm convictions and a noble purpose. His brilliant oratory soon attracted the attention of Brooklyn's citizens, and his forceful utterances, showing forth the divine purpose, appealed to the understanding of all thinking people. The church grew with marvelous rapidity, and as rapidly as possible Dr. Cuyler extended the field of its labors. In 1866 there were more than three hundred additions, and he felt that its growing strength justified the establishment of a mission.

Accordingly, in Warren street, the Memorial mission school was organized, the direct outcome of which is the Memorial Presbyterian church, now one of the strongest and most prosperous in that section of the city. The Fort Greene Presbyterian church also had its origin in one of Dr. Cuyler's mission schools, which was established in 1861, with a membership of one hundred and twelve. The Classon Avenue church is also another direct branch of the Lafayette Avenue Presbyterian church,—and who can measure the influence of this work? In the twenty-five years following its incorporation Dr. Cuyler's congregation contributed seventy thousand dollars to city missions, and its gifts as reported for the year 1888 exceeded fifty-three thousand dollars. The Sunday-school, the Young People's Association and various charitable and benevolent organizations became important adjuncts of the church work. The church membership in 1890 was nearly twenty-four hundred and the Sunday-school numbered sixteen hundred, ranking the third largest in the general assembly. With all these extensive and important undertakings under his supervision Dr. Cuyler also did the work of pastor as well as of teacher and leader, and perhaps no man in the Christian ministry has ever more endeared himself through the ties of friendship and love to his parishioners than he. One who knew him well said of him: "He mingles freely and happily with his people. His feelings are ardent and sympathetic, his conversation is fluent and interspersed with illustration, anecdote, lively metaphor and felicitous quotation; his manner natural, candid and frank; his tone of voice at once full, encouraging and also gentle,—so that he united the gifts which elicit friendly feeling, promote freedom of social intercourse and bind a pastor to his people by the innumerable threads of friendly intercourse, rather than by the one cable of profound and distant reverence. Hence he combined in an unusual degree success in pastoral labor with success in preaching. He teaches his people quite as much out of the pulpit as in it. He seeks to make his church an organized band who 'go about doing good,' in working sympathy with the poor and outcast. He also diffuses a zeal, 'lengthening the cords and strengthening the stakes' of their own influence. Dr. Cuyler is accessible both in the parlor and in the pulpit. One is sure of hospitality at church as well as at home."

Through forty years of ministerial labor Dr. Cuyler never lost but two days from illness. Through three decades he remained with the people of the Lafayette Avenue Presbyterian church, and the amount of work he accomplished within that time seems almost incredible, so varied and extensive were his labors. No personal sacrifice was too great that would promote the welfare of his people and advance the cause of Christ among men. In the course of his pastorate he delivered to his own people nearly three thousand sermons and more than one thousand addresses, and no one that ever heard him, failed to carry away some noble and inspiring thought to be long remembered. A contemporary writer said of him: "His force in preaching 'lies in picturesque description and the weaving in of scenes and illustrations from scripture and from daily life.' When he preaches doctrinal sermons he avoids technicalities. His texts are generally short, and his sermons open by some forcible form of illustration and close impressively by forcible appeal. Thus he enlists attention at the outset and leaves an abiding effect at the conclusion. His style as a preacher is very earnest, and, judged by its results, singularly effective." Dr. Cuyler has been compared, on account of a similarity in oratory and style, to Dr. Edward N. Kirk, Henry Ward Beecher and John B. Gough. What higher compliment could be paid him than the remark of Washington Irving, who, having heard him address a company of children, whispered in his ear, "My friend, I would like to be one of your parishioners."

On Sunday, February 2, 1890, at the close of a brief and powerful sermon, Dr. Cuyler, in a carefully prepared address, announced to his congregation his intention of resigning his pulpit on the first Sunday in April following. He said: "Nearly thirty years have elapsed since I assumed the pastoral charge of the Lafayette Avenue church. In April, 1860, it was a small band of one hundred and forty members. By the continual blessing of Heaven upon us, that little flock has grown into one of the largest and most useful and powerful churches in the Presbyterian denomination; it is the third in point of numbers in the United States. This church now has two thousand three hundred and thirty members. It maintains two mission chapels, has one thousand six hundred in its Sunday-school, and is paying the salaries of three ministers in this city and of two missionaries in the south. For several years it has led all the churches of Brooklyn in its contributions to foreign, home and city missions; and it is surpassed by no other in wide and varied Christian work. Every sitting in this spacious house has its occupant. Our morning audiences have never been larger than they are this winter. This church has always been to me like a beloved child. I have given to it thirty years of hard and happy labor, and it is my foremost desire that its harmony may remain undisturbed and its prosperity may remain unbroken. For a long time I have intended that my thirtieth anniversary should be the terminal point of my present pastorate. I shall then have served this beloved flock for an ordinary human generation,

and the time has come for me to transfer this sacred trust to some one who, in God's good providence, may have thirty years of vigorous work before him and not behind him. If God spares my life to the first Sabbath of April, it is my purpose to surrender this pulpit back into your hands, and I shall endeavor to coöperate with you in the search and selection of the right man to stand in it. I will not trust myself to-day to speak of the sharp pang it will cost me to sever a connection that has been to me one of unalloyed harmony and happiness. When the proper time comes we can speak of all such things, and in the meanwhile let us continue on in the blessed Master's work, and leave our future entirely to His all-wise and ever loving care. On the walls of this dear church the eyes of the angels have always seen it written, 'I, the Lord, do keep it, and I will keep it night and day.' It only remains for me to say that after forty-four years of uninterrupted ministerial labor it is but reasonable for me to ask for relief from a strain that may soon become too heavy for me to bear."

It would be useless to attempt to describe the feeling of sorrow, regret and almost of consternation that swept over the church when Dr. Cuyler made this statement, for the relations between pastor and people were most harmonious, and the thought of losing their beloved minister was almost unbearable to his parishioners, many of whom had worked with him through many years. On Easter Sunday, April 6, 1890, the thirtieth anniversary of his installation as pastor of the church, Dr. Cuyler delivered the address that ended his ministerial labors there. It was a memorable and impressive occasion and the building was filled to overflowing with the friends and admirers of one of the most successful pulpit orators of the age. No less memorable and touching was the subsequent meeting, on April 16th, in the church parlors, where a farewell reception was held, pastoral relations formally severed, and a purse of thirty thousand dollars presented to Dr. Cuyler, being one thousand dollars for each year of his service as pastor. The address and presentation were made in behalf of the congregation by Mr. John N. Beach, who, after reviewing the growth and progress of the church, concluded as follows: "While we have been constrained to speak to you these simple words of commendation, we now deem it to be eminently fitting that we should present to you some more tangible expression of our appreciation and love. We therefore tender you this purse, not as a charity, else you might fling it down and trample it beneath your feet; neither do we beg your acceptance of this merely for its literal, intrinsic value as computed in paltry shillings and pence. We would present you this as a token of the lasting obligations we bear toward you and yours, and of the warm-hearted love we bestow upon you. I take great pleasure in referring to the cordiality and entire unanimity with which this testimonial fund has been placed in my hands to present to you, and will you now accept it, sir, bearing with it, as I do, the sincere love and well-wishes of its many donors?"

But the friends of Dr. Cuyler were not limited to his own congregation. Through his writings he has become known throughout the civilized world and has many admirers among those who have been helped by his earnest, inspiring words. He has been a frequent contributor to the religious journals of the country, including the *Christian Intelligencer*, *Christian Work*, *Evangelist* and *Independent*, and it is estimated that in this way about two hundred million copies of his articles on various texts and subjects have been issued. The whole number of his articles for the religious press is about four thousand, and his tracts on various subjects number seventy-five. Many of these have been reprinted in the English, German and Australian newspapers, so that he has won many admirers in the Old World. In 1852 he published a volume entitled *Stray Arrows*, containing a selection of his newspaper writings. He is the author of fifteen published volumes, of which *Cedar Christian*, *Heart Life*, *Empty Crib*, *Thought Hives*, *Pointed Papers for the Christian Life*, *God's Light on Dark Clouds*, and *Newly Enlisted* have been reprinted in England, where they have had a large sale. The *Empty Crib* was published after the death of a beloved boy, nearly five years of age, and the subsequent loss of a beautiful and accomplished daughter was the occasion of his writing that marvelously touching production entitled *God's Light on Dark Clouds*. In addition to the works mentioned he is the author of the following: *How to be a Pastor*, *the Young Preacher*, *Christianity in the Home*, *Stirring the Eagle's Nest* and *Other Sermons*, and *Beulah Land*. A selection from his writings, entitled *Right to the Point*, has been published in Boston. Six of his books have been translated into Swedish and two into Dutch.

It would be almost tautological to say in this connection that Dr. Cuyler is a man of the broadest intelligence and intellectuality, but it is seldom that one meets a divine who is so thoroughly conversant with the literature of the world, the reading of the majority of the clergy being more confined to theological and scriptural writings. His great appreciation for the beauties of literature enriches his own productions, and at the same time his broad sympathy with humanity

enables him to touch the hearts and influence the lives of the unlearned as well as the cultured. His own character is most symmetrical. He takes a deep interest in all public questions and his keenly analytical mind enables him to determine with great accuracy their effect upon humanity and upon the nations of the world. He has been prominently identified with many great reform movements and charitable institutions, including the Young Men's Christian Association, mission schools, work for the freedmen, the Children's Aid Society and the Five Points mission. He has also been a most active and effective worker in the National Temperance Society. During his first trip abroad he made his initial temperance speech. He was in Scotland at the time Father Matthew was arousing the wildest enthusiasm for temperance. At Glasgow he formed the acquaintance of this distinguished temperance advocate, who requested him to address one of the meetings. He did so with such glowing ardor and such a marked effect upon his auditors that at the close of his remarks the noble priest took him in his arms and kissed him. From that time to the present he has been unfaltering in his labors in support of the cause, and he has served as president of the National Temperance Society of America. In 1872 Dr. Cuyler went abroad as a delegate to the Presbyterian assembly in Edinburg, Scotland, on which occasion he made the close personal acquaintance of many of the eminent Presbyterian divines of Great Britain. During his sojourn he received marked attention from all classes of society, and his acquaintance in America numbers nearly all the distinguished men of his time. He has enjoyed the warm personal friendship of such celebrated men as Spurgeon, Gladstone, Dean Stanley, Dickens, Carlyle, Neal Dow, Lincoln, Horace Greeley and John G. Whittier, and in 1897, in connection with ex-President Cleveland, he received the degree of LL. D. from Princeton College.

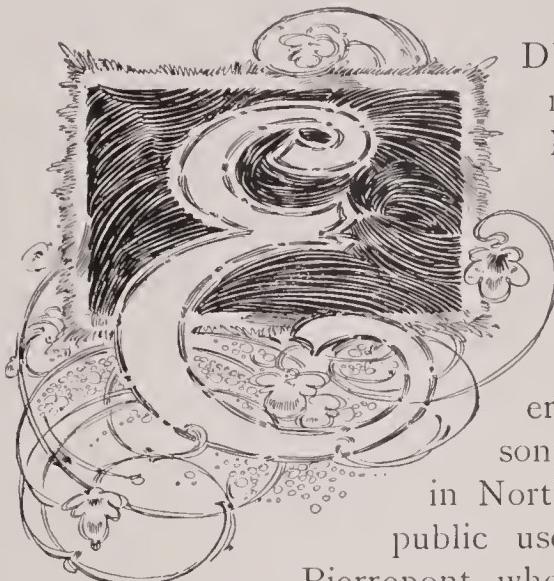
Since his retirement from the ministry Dr. Cuyler has devoted his time to preaching and to lecturing in colleges, including Yale, Princeton and Cornell, and to literary work. In addition he has also had more leisure for the enjoyment of the pleasures of his own fireside. In 1853 he married Miss Annie E. Mathiot, daughter of Hon. Joshua Mathiot, member of congress from Ohio, and the relations of their home have ever been ideal. Mrs. Cuyler is a most cultured and accomplished lady, who has ably supplemented her husband's labors, and to whom he has ever been most devoted through the long years of their married life, covering almost half a century. Their home is the center of a cultured society circle and is celebrated for its charming hospitality. In his travels, which have embraced visits to all parts of the world, Dr. Cuyler has acquired a large and interesting collection of mementos and curios, to which his friends from all parts of the globe have made extensive contributions. He is a man of wonderful magnetism, and while his career as minister and reformer has brought him in touch with many of the sadder sides of life, his mind is stored with a seemingly inexhaustible supply of interesting and often amusing reminiscences and anecdotes, and he is widely known as a delightful, entertaining and social gentleman. In 1892 the Young People's Association of the Lafayette Avenue Presbyterian church erected the Cuyler chapel, named in his honor. He is content that the building of Lafayette church shall be known as his life work, and upon his tomb he desires no inscription save the words: "Here lies the founder of the Lafayette Avenue Presbyterian church."



Edwards Pierrepont

EDWARDS PIERREPONT, LL. D.,

NEW YORK CITY.



DWARDS PIERREPONT, a distinguished lawyer, judge and diplomat, was born at North Haven, in the state of Connecticut, on November 4, 1813. He was a son of Giles Pierrepont, of North Haven, who married, quite early in life, Eunice, the lovely daughter of Jonathan Munson, who died at the birth of her only son. Judge Pierrepont's father has been described by one who knew him intimately as "a religious, upright man, at one time a member of the legislature, but who was contented with the considerable property which he inherited from his father." Giles Pierrepont was the son of another Giles Pierrepont, whose father, Joseph Pierrepont, settled in North Haven, to which town a "large, valuable property was given for public use" by Judge Pierrepont's great-great-grandfather, the Rev. James Pierrepont, who, according to Hollister's History of Connecticut, "descended from an illustrious family, and, gifted to a high degree with intellectual endowments, eloquent speech, a graceful person, handsome features and manners the most courtly and winning, he appears to have been from early youth too intently occupied with the mission of saving the souls of his fellow men ever to think of himself."

This New England worthy, who was one of the chief founders and promoters of Yale College, had among other children a daughter, Sarah Pierrepont, wife of the eminent divine, Jonathan Edwards, and grandmother of Timothy Dwight, D. D., president of Yale College. The Rev. James Pierrepont, who was born at Roxbury, Massachusetts, in 1659, graduated at Harvard College in 1681, and was the second minister of New Haven, Connecticut, being a son of the Hon. John Pierrepont, who is recorded as "a younger son of a great family in Nottingham, England, a man of importance, courage and ability. He was cramped by the conditions which surrounded him as a younger son, under which he greatly chafed. He came to America in 1650 and settled in Roxbury, Massachusetts, now a part of Boston. In 1656 he purchased three hundred acres in Roxbury. An influential citizen and representative to the Geneva court, he was called the Hon. John Pierrepont. He married Miss Stowe, of Kent, England."

The great and illustrious family alluded to in the foregoing extracts was that of the Pierreponts, dukes of Kingston, marquises of Dorchester, earls of Kingston and Viscounts Newark. These nobles claimed descent from Robert de Pierrepont, a Norman knight who accompanied William the Conqueror to England in the retinue of William, earl of Warren; and among their famous descendants were Robert, Baron Pierrepont, of Holme-Pierrepont, who was the lieutenant general of the forces of King Charles I; and Lady Mary Wortley Montagu, the celebrated authoress and daughter of the first duke of Kingston.

Edwards Pierrepont was educated at the Hopkins Grammar School, of New Haven, under the immediate care of Noah Porter, afterward president of Yale College. He entered Yale in the class of 1837, and graduated, achieving the high honor then known as the "Oration." He completed his studies at the New Haven Law School, under Judges Daggett and Hitchcock. Believing that the western states offered the best opportunities for men with ambition, he went to Ohio in 1840, and in partnership with the Hon. Phineas Bacon Wilcox, author of many legal text-books and reports, prac-

ticed law there until January, 1846, when he returned east and settled in New York city. So strongly recognized was his jurisprudential acumen that in 1857 he was elected a judge of the superior court, succeeding the recently deceased Chief Justice Oakley. In October, 1860, he resigned that position and recommenced the practice of law. In the course of a sketch of him, written some years ago, it was said of his legal ability: "Judge Pierrepont has unrivaled skill in the cross-examination of witnesses and in arranging his facts so that one seems to grow out of the other in such logical sequence that when the statement is made the argument is concluded. His remarkable power in the lucid statement of facts and of adhering to them, under every difficulty and counter-influence, constitute the charm and force of his advocacy. To an unprejudiced mind he generally conveys his own convictions, because they are convictions founded on truth. And all this he has secured simply by following his own maxim,—that no man without an upright mind, and no man who has not preserved his integrity, has ever died leaving the reputation of a great lawyer."

Until the breaking out of the civil war Judge Pierrepont had been in politics a strong Democrat. In the face of the uprising of the slave-holding power, he proclaimed himself a supporter of the Union, speaking on April 20, 1861, at the meeting of the loyal Democrats, held on Union Square, New York, in support of President Lincoln's administration. But he was far from being unprepared when he took this step. Some two years previously to the fall of Fort Sumter, in an address on the death of Theodore Sedgwick,—for which he was warmly congratulated by General Sherman,—he had prophesied the coming struggle in the following words: "Sure as the punishment of sin, great troubles are coming in the distance which we shall be called upon to meet. I have said this much, being well aware that I speak in advance of the times; but I leave the time to overtake these fleeting words, and I leave the wisdom or the folly of what I have said to be determined by the years which shall come in our lifetime."

In association with A. T. Stewart, Hamilton Fish and other prominent New Yorkers, Judge Pierrepont formed the Union Defense Committee of New York city,—an organization which collected over one million dollars for the government's military needs. It was he, in connection with Thurlow Weed and William M. Evarts, who formed the New York committee that presented to President Lincoln the message of fidelity to the Union cause of the Empire city. This mission was accomplished with considerable difficulty,—as all ordinary means of communication between the two cities had been cut off,—yet successfully,—thanks to an escort of troops ordered at Annapolis by General Butler. In conjunction with Major General Dix he was appointed in 1862 a commissioner to try the prisoners of state confined in the prisons and forts of the United States for disloyalty, treason and rebellion. Two years later, with both voice and executive ability, he organized the loyal Democrats, who decided the second election of Lincoln to the presidency. He was also one of the special committee of New York citizens who attended the funeral of the martyr president, and in the spring of 1867 was employed by the government, under direct orders from Attorney General Henry Stanbury and Secretary of State William H. Seward, to take charge of the prosecution against John H. Surratt, indicted for aiding in the murder of Lincoln. In the same year he was elected a member of the New York state constitutional convention, and served on its judiciary committee.

Judge Pierrepont supported General Grant for the presidency in 1868 and 1872. Many of his campaign speeches in New York and Pennsylvania were published and are noteworthy politico-historical documents. As a reward for his devoted services, he was appointed United States attorney for the southern district of New York,—a position which he resigned in 1870 in order to enable himself more actively to assist the "Committee of Seventy" in the prosecution of the Tweed-ring thieves.

Columbian College, of Washington, D. C., conferred upon him, in June, 1871, the honorary degree of LL. D., after he had delivered an oration before its graduating law school. He also received the same degree in 1873 from Yale College.

President Grant, in April, 1875, appointed Judge Pierrepont attorney general of the United States. While holding this position he personally took charge of and argued many important cases on behalf of the government, among them being those of the Union Pacific Railroad and the Arkansas Hot Springs. His opinions delivered about this period on questions of natural and acquired nationality are still authoritative, particularly that on the Stenka lar case.

Judge Pierrepont left the cabinet of President Grant upon being appointed, in May, 1876, envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary of the United States at the court of St. James. It should be noted here that in May, 1873, he had been offered, but declined, the United States ministership to Russia. During the first year of his tenure as United States minister to England, official relations were suspended between the two countries in consequence of important differences

arising in relation to the extradition of criminals. Thanks to the diplomatic efforts of Judge Pierrepont, supplemented by those of Secretary of State Fish, these were, however, resumed. The year following he negotiated the trade-mark treaty with the Earl of Derby, then British secretary of foreign affairs. These and all similar delicate international matters which engaged his attention were met by Judge Pierrepont "with great tact and ability," and so deservedly popular was he in England that in 1878 the University of Oxford conferred upon him the honorary degree of D. C. L., not only as a mark of honor to a distinguished diplomat, but in recognition of his careful study of the people of Great Britain from the standpoint of their social and financial systems.

Judge Pierrepont, on his return from England, in 1878, retired from active political life and recommenced the practice of law, taking a leading part in many important cases. He frequently acted as associate counsel with James T. Brady, W. M. Evarts and other leaders of the American bar, in such cases as the Opdyke-Weed libel suit; the Pings and Pinner case, in which the government claimed over half a million dollars; the Lewis, Merchant, Foreman, Wood and Hogan will cases; the *cause célèbre* of the United States against Koustamm, for great frauds upon the government; the Gardner will case, in favor of the widow of ex-President Tyler; the New Orleans gold suits; and he conducted with eminent success the very notable case of Cisco and Hunter in the United States court. Up to the time of his retirement from active law practice he was associated with the firm of Stanley, Brown and Clark, of New York city. One of his last public efforts was the authorship of a brochure in which he advocated an international treaty, claiming that by convention the commercial value of the silver dollar might be restored. At the organization of the Texas & Pacific Railroad, in 1871, under the charter of the United States, Judge Pierrepont was made a director, counsel and treasurer of the road. In 1872 he visited London and Frankfort on financial business for the company.

He was one of the founders and governors of the Manhattan Club; but when the Rebellion broke out he left that Democratic organization to join the Union Club. In religion he was a Protestant Episcopalian and a communicant of Calvary church, New York city.

Judge Pierrepont was married in 1846 to Margaretta Willoughby, daughter of the late Samuel Augustus Willoughby, of Brooklyn, and by her had an only son, who died in Rome in 1885, and a daughter, Margaretta Willoughby, who became the wife of Leonard Forbes Beckwith.

Judge Pierrepont never recovered from the loss of his son, and for the last three years of his life was an invalid, suffering from nervous prostration. On March 6, 1892, four days after he had been seized with cerebral hemorrhage, he expired, at his own residence, 103 Fifth avenue, New York city. The funeral services were in Calvary church, that city, the pall-bearers being Dr. John S. Bassett, ex-Senator Evarts, President Timothy Dwight, of Yale College, John Bigelow, Cornelius Vanderbilt, President Seth Low, of Columbia College, William Allen Butler, Joseph H. Choate, Judge Addison Brown and Judge Edward Patterson. His eventful career was finally ended when his remains were placed at rest beside those of his son, on the banks of the Hudson, which he loved so well. With him, it has been truly said, died one of the last courtly and chivalrous representative diplomats of the old-fashioned American school.

No memoir of Judge Pierrepont can be considered complete without reference to his son, Edward Pierrepont, who was born May 30, 1859, and graduated in 1882 at Christchurch, Oxford, which he had entered during his father's residence in England. Upon his return from Europe he studied at the Columbia College Law School under Professor Dwight, and in May, 1883, traveled with his father to the Pacific coast. One important result of this trip was a volume by him, entitled "Fifth Avenue to Alaska," for which he was made a fellow of the Royal Geographical Society of England. In 1884 he was appointed secretary of the United States legation at Rome, Italy; and, upon the resignation of William Waldorf Astor, became *chargé d'affaires* of the United States in Italy. After a short attack of Roman fever he died, in the "Eternal City," on April 16, 1885. The funeral ceremonies, attended by a guard of honor sent by the king of Italy, were held at the American church of St. Paul's, in Rome, there being present most of the American colony, the diplomatic corps and many members of the Italian nobility. Young Pierrepont's body was brought to America and interred in St. Philip's church-yard at Garrison's on the Hudson, near his father's estate of Hurst-Pierrepont.

DARIUS OGDEN MILLS,

NEW YORK CITY.

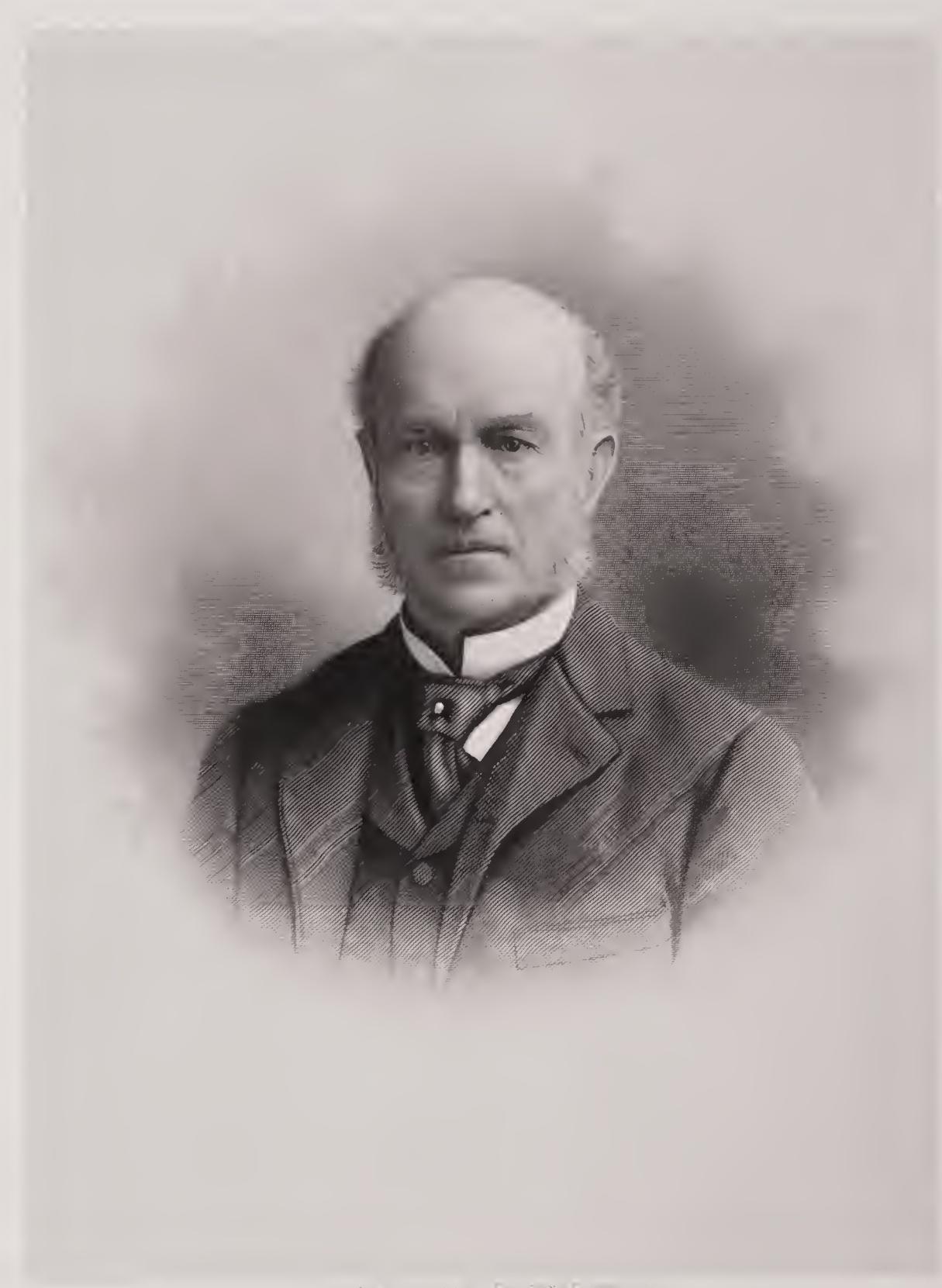


AS A LEADING American financier the name of Darius Ogden Mills is one familiar in business circles from the Atlantic to the Pacific. At the age of sixteen he was thrown upon his own resources and began life for himself in a small clerkship; to-day he is numbered among the millionaire princes of the land and has gained distinctive recognition as one of the foremost financiers of the nation, having shown a marked capacity for the successful conduct of affairs of great breadth. But while his brilliant achievements in the world of commerce have gained him the honor and admiration of all, it is his labors in behalf of humanity that have won him the love of the nation. A deep interest in his fellow men has prompted a generous support of many interests for their uplifting, and as he has mounted steadily

higher and higher he has ever had a hand down-reaching in aid of those whom fortune has less favored. He is a man of high intellectuality, broad human sympathies, and imbued with fine sensibilities and clearly defined principles. Honor and integrity are synonymous with his name, and he enjoys the respect, confidence and high regard of the entire American people. It is not the accumulation of wealth which determines a man's worth to the world, but the use which he makes of it, and in this regard Mr. Mills may well be numbered among the benefactors of the race.

Born in Salem, Westchester county, New York, on the 5th of September, 1825, Darius Ogden Mills is a representative of a family whose ancestral history is one of close connection with the annals of the country from the period of its early settlement, and the name frequently appears in the colonial records of New York and Connecticut. The first settlers bearing the name came from the north of England and the adjacent district of Scotland. Long prior to the Revolutionary war, on the list of persons, who, in 1695, paid the fee of five pounds for the "freedom of the city," assessed by the common council of New York, under the provisions of the Dougan charter, occurs the name of James Mills. In 1735 another person bearing the same name was admitted as a "freeman," and in 1738 Abram Mills was accorded the same rights. An Abram Mills is also mentioned in the list of "electors" in New York in 1825. James Mills, the father of our subject, was a gentleman of considerable local prominence in North Salem. His land holdings at one time were quite extensive, and he stood well in the community, not only as a man of means, but as one whose intelligence and integrity commanded respect. He died in 1841, and his wife's death occurred in 1850. Of their seven children six were sons, our subject being the fifth.

Darius O. Mills was educated in the North Salem Academy, and at Sing Sing, New York, where he pursued his studies for several years, mastering the entire curriculum. After his father's death the family estate greatly depreciated in value, and although but little more than sixteen years of age he determined to become self-supporting, and sought employment as a clerk in New York city. At the age of twenty-two, with an excellent knowledge of accounts and business methods generally, he availed himself of an opportunity, which then presented, of becoming cashier in the Merchants' Bank, of Erie county, at Buffalo, New York, an institution of small capital, in which he became owner of one-third of the stock. He had occupied that position but little more than a year when gold was discovered in California, awakening the ambition of the young men throughout the country, who flocked there in large numbers, hoping to gain fortunes on the Pacific coast. Mr.



N. D. Mills

Mills' two brothers, James and Edgar, who had been trained to commercial pursuits, purchased a stock of goods and, early in 1848, went to California to engage in business. The glowing accounts which were received from that far western country proved too seductive to be withheld, and in December of the same year Mr. Mills was on his way to the new El Dorado. On his arrival he went on a trading expedition to Stockton, and thence to Sacramento, where he established a general store and eastern exchange business. By the fall of 1849 he had acquired a profit of forty thousand dollars on his business venture, and, wisely determining to use this as a means for still greater business ventures, he returned at once to the east and invested the entire amount in a general stock of goods, with which he freighted a barque, and, sending the remainder of his purchase by a ship, he was again on his way to California in the spring of 1850.

Again success crowned his efforts, and when his labors had brought to him a sufficient capital he embarked in the banking business, founding at Sacramento the Gold Bank of D. O. Mills & Company, his partner being his cousin, E. J. Townsend, and the connection between them was maintained until 1850. This institution, which is still in existence, is the oldest banking institution in California. It flourished from the beginning, and under the wise policy inaugurated by its founders, and since constantly adhered to, it has passed unscathed through every storm of financial or commercial depression which has swept over the country, its doors never being closed to business, even for a single day. In 1857, seeking needed relaxation from business cares, Mr. Mills recrossed the continent to the east and thence sailed for Europe, where he spent some time in travel, visiting many points of historic and modern interest in the countries of the Old World. Upon his return to America, he reorganized the bank, admitting to a partnership in the business his brother Edgar and his cashier, Henry Miller. As in previous undertakings, his sound judgment, persistent energy and executive ability were rewarded by results that surprised even those who were accustomed to the successes which marked this era of wonderful achievement and prosperity in the west.

About this time Mr. Mills also became interested in the mines of the great Comstock lode and also secured control of the Virginia & Truckee Railroad, leading to the mines, and of the important timber lands in the Lake Tahoe region, which supplied the needed fuel. He also acquired a large interest in the chief quicksilver mines in that locality and became the owner of extensive ranch and other property. While not speculative, these varied operations were conducted on such a mammoth scale and were so uniformly successful as to awaken the admiration and wonderment of all who had knowledge of his business affairs. His success, however, was by no means phenomenal when we examine into the means whereby it was won. The ability to recognize favorable opportunities, a genius for planning and executing the right thing at the right time, indefatigable industry, and a judgment that was rarely mistaken in its conclusions,—these were the elements that led to his brilliant achievements in the realms of business. His labors as a financier also extended to a connection with the Bank of California, the history of which constitutes one of the most thrilling chapters of American finance. Mr. Mills was one of the founders of this institution, which was organized in San Francisco in 1864. He headed the list of subscribers to its stock and became its president. The bank became one of the best known in America and possessed the highest credit in all the great financial circles of the world. Mr. Mills retired from the presidency in 1873, leaving the institution with a capital of five million dollars, a large surplus, and extensive and profitable patronage, a good organization and unlimited credit. "Two years later," as stated succinctly by a competent authority, "Mr. Mills was called back to find it with liabilities of thirteen million dollars above its capital stock and surplus, with only one hundred thousand dollars in its vaults and with many doubtful assets." The former cashier, William C. Ralston, had been president in the meantime. Mr. Mills had resigned his directorship in the bank when retiring from its management and had sold his stock, but Mr. Ralston had continued to have him elected a director. On his return from Europe shortly before the crash, he was first appealed to by Mr. Sharon to save Mr. Ralston's personal credit. He at once responded, advancing four hundred thousand dollars that day, and four hundred and fifty thousand more within a week. A few days later the bank failed, creating an excitement that convulsed the Pacific coast. Mr. Ralston committed suicide, and Mr. Mills was recalled to the presidency, opening the doors of the bank one month and five days after they had been closed. He occupied the position of president without financial remuneration, and resigned peremptorily after three years of service, as soon as he felt that the bank was firmly re-established. In this instance his generosity, promptness and energy were exhibited in a most striking manner; a great institution was rescued from ruin and the interests of thousands were saved from serious injury. Mr. Mills' first subscription was one million dollars, and over seven million dollars additional were raised toward the rehabilitation of the bank, which was thus enabled to reopen its

doors for business within the short space of six weeks, and to regain, eventually, its previous standing and success.

Early in his business career in California Mr. Mills bought an extensive tract of land about eighteen miles from San Francisco, and erected thereon a beautiful country residence, which he called Millbrae. On this splendid estate he established a dairy of five hundred cows and had an extensive dairy trade in the neighboring city. He still owns that property and takes great personal interest in its management.

By degrees, however, Mr. Mills has transferred many of his interests to the east, and finally he established his residence in New York. In 1881 he purchased a valuable site on Broad street and erected thereon one of the largest and finest office buildings in the world, bearing the appropriate name of the Mills Building. It was the first of the modern-style office buildings, with their splendid elevator service and superior equipments and conveniences, and caused a transformation in the erection of business blocks in the metropolitan centers of the country. Following this he also erected a similar office building in San Francisco.

Such in brief is the history of the business career of one of the most successful and prominent financiers of the country. It is the glory of our nation that she offers every opportunity to men of worth and ability to rise by their own efforts to commanding positions in life, and she yields a tribute of respect and admiration to all such, but it is the splendid use which Mr. Mills has made of his wealth that has won him the honor and gratitude of his fellow men throughout the country. A gentleman of broad humanitarian principles, his contributions to educational institutions, to charities and public movements have been most princely, yet in his giving Mr. Mills is entirely free from ostentation, and many are his benefactions unknown to all save the donor and recipient. Among those, however, which have come to the public notice is his gift of seventy-five thousand dollars for the endowment of a chair of moral and intellectual philosophy in the University of California, called in his honor the "Mills professorship." Before leaving California he also gave to the state Larkin G. Meade's magnificent marble group of statuary, "Columbus Before Queen Isabella," which now graces the rotunda of the state capitol, at Sacramento. As trustee of the Lick estate and the Lick observatory, Mr. Mills served actively for a number of years, and was also for a time regent of the University of California. After establishing his home in New York he became deeply and actively interested in philanthropic effort and educational work in the east, and has given freely of his time and wealth to the support of both. One of his favorite charities, to the support of which he has made generous contributions, is the Fresh Air Fund, whereby thousands of poor children from the crowded tenement districts are yearly sent on short vacations to the country. Another of his notable benefactions was his gift to the city of New York, in 1888, of the Bellevue Hospital Training School for Male Nurses, commonly called the "Mills Training School." It has at present an enrollment of sixty nurses. A study of the social problems of the day showed to Mr. Mills the need of a hotel where men of very moderate means might secure well ventilated rooms and wholesome food at moderate prices, and not be forced to resort to the wretched lodging and tenement houses with which the city abounds. Accordingly he erected the Mills House, which occupies the site of the decayed mansions, on Bleeker street, known as Depau row, and the building has accommodations for fifteen hundred guests. This hotel is constructed of the very best materials and has all modern conveniences, including plumbing, electric lights and modern heating apparatus, while especial care is given to ventilation. The parlors and restaurants are spacious, and each inmate has all the privacy of the best hotels. The charge is twenty cents for a bedroom and the use of the house. Restaurant prices are on the same moderate scale, and cleanliness and order are strictly observed. Mr. Mills has also been a generous donor to many other charities. His love for children is very great and his kindness to the unfortunate little ones has been most marked. The lines of Holmes might well be applied to him:

"The children laugh loud as they troop to his call,
But the poor man that knows him laughs loudest of all."

He is a liberal patron of science and art, and has done much to cultivate an æsthetic and artistic taste among the people of New York. For some years past he has served as trustee of the Metropolitan Museum of Art, of the Museum of Natural History and of the American Geographical Society, in all of which he has taken a zealous and intelligent interest.

On the 5th of September, 1854, Mr. Mills was united in marriage to Miss Jane Cunningham, a daughter of the late James Cunningham, of New York. Her death occurred in 1888. She was

always in sympathetic touch with the philanthropic labors of her husband and was widely known as a benefactress of the needy. Mr. Mills has two children,—a daughter and a son, Ogden Mills. The former is the wife of Whitelaw Reid, the distinguished editor of the *New York Tribune*. She is a lady of brilliant attainments and most charming personality, and is a recognized leader in society. In his home and social relations Mr. Mills is a most genial, cordial gentleman, very approachable, and his broad culture, kindly nature and genuine appreciation of the worth of others have endeared him to all whom he meets.

JOSHUA STARK,

MILWAUKEE, WISCONSIN.



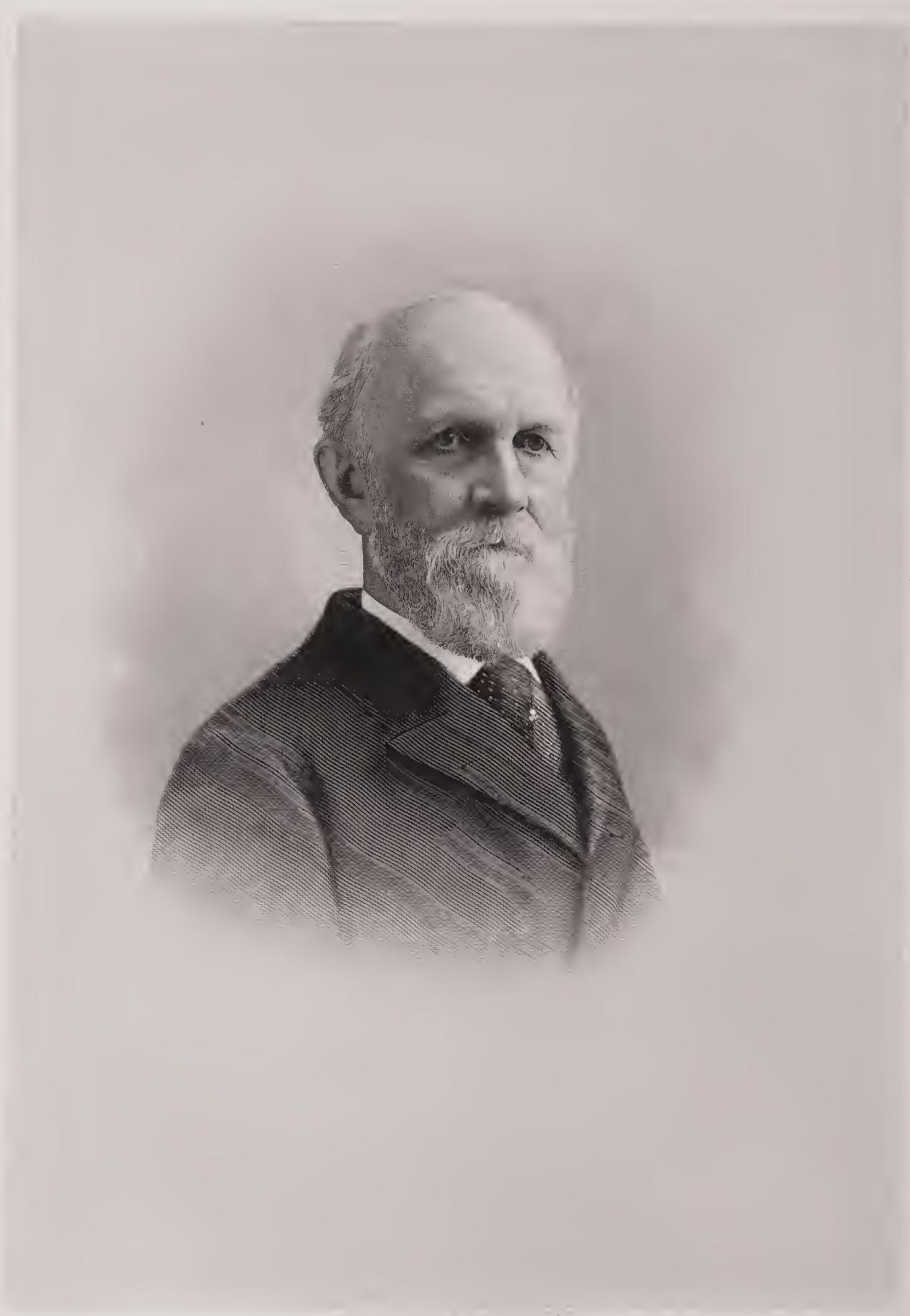
MONG the hopeful young men who came to Milwaukee during the first twenty years of its existence was Joshua Stark, a descendant of a family well known in New England, where he was born at Brattleboro, Vermont, August 12, 1828, the son of Rev. J. L. and Hannah G. Stark, both of whom were natives of Bozrah, Connecticut. They removed to Canajoharie, New York, in the spring of 1839, and three years later to the village of Mohawk, in the county of Herkimer.

While here resident the son pursued preparatory studies at the academy in Herkimer, and later at Little Falls, New York, and entered Union College, Schenectady, in the spring of 1846, joining the sophomore class.

From January, 1847, to January, 1848, he was employed as a tutor in the family of Edward C. Marshall, in Fauquier county, Virginia; but the love of learning and ambition for success were so strong upon him that he pursued

his studies during this time and kept up so well that upon examination he was permitted to resume his standing and to graduate, in 1848, with his class. In the fall of that year he made arrangements to go to west Maryland to teach a classical school, but, because of the unexpected death of an elder brother, was induced to forego that purpose and to enter the law office of J. N. & D. Lake, at Little Falls, New York. While applying himself to his legal studies with the industry that has ever been a characteristic of his life, he was compelled to devote a portion of his time to other work as a means of maintenance, and was for a time an assistant instructor in an academy, and served as village clerk and town superintendent of schools. He was admitted to the bar by the supreme court of New York, at the general term at Watertown, in July, 1850.

While revolving in his mind the question of location, the suggestion was made that the west was the proper place for a young man of energy and brains; and after due consideration he concluded to adopt Horace Greeley's advice before it was given. With a few books and a little money he set forth in the fall of the year last named with Milwaukee as the point of destination. Proceeding by rail to Buffalo, thence by boat to Detroit, across Michigan to New Buffalo by rail, the rest of the journey was made by boat, and terminated on October 6th. By the advice of people he had known in early youth, he did not locate immediately in Milwaukee, but proceeded to Cedarburg and formed a partnership with F. W. Horn, the expectation being that the acquaintance of that gentleman would bring business, which the legal knowledge of the junior partner would enable him to properly transact. Like many other theories, this proved a failure when reduced to practice, or rather a lamented lack of practice, for the clients failed to come. A long and weary winter ensued, relieved by not even the presence of his partner, who was absent in the state legislature. Mr. Stark had more courage than cash, and when he saw that the practice of the firm was not sufficient for the payment of board, he indulged in some deep reflections as to the best course to pursue. That winter he devoted his leisure time, which comprised nearly every hour, to the study of the German language and to making up the deficiency he felt in knowledge of chancery practice and the principles of equity jurisprudence. He successfully overcame the difficulties of the German language, of which he soon became a master, and soon became so well grounded in the knowledge of that language that even the Germans themselves would not suspect his origin from his speech. So fluently did he read and speak German that at the Fourth of July celebration held in Milwaukee in 1852 he was chosen by the Germans to



Joshua Stark

read the Declaration of Independence in German, in preference to the selection of one of their own number.

Mr. Stark moved to Milwaukee on May 19, 1851. He soon won such standing among the people that in the spring of 1853 he was elected to the office of city attorney, holding the position for one year and serving to the satisfaction of the people. In November, 1855, he was chosen as the Democratic representative of the first ward of Milwaukee to the legislature for the session of 1856. He was made chairman of the committee on judiciary, and a member of the committee on banking, and, although the second youngest member of the body, was chosen the speaker *pro tem.*, in which capacity he presided during a large portion of the adjourned session in the fall. During the regular session the gubernatorial contest between Messrs. Bashford and Barstow came before the legislature and the supreme court. Mr. Stark refused to join in any resistance to the decision of that court, and materially aided in preventing a serious collision of opposing parties.

Near the opening of the regular session, a communication from the holders of scrip issued by the state "for the construction of the Fox and Wisconsin river improvement had brought to the notice of the legislature the fact that the improvement company to which the state had, in 1853, transferred the improvement and the congressional grant of land in its aid,—upon condition that said company should pay the indebtedness of the state incurred on account of the work,—had neglected to comply with this condition, and had permitted coupons for interest to be protested for non-payment, and the credit of the state to be seriously prejudiced." The matter was referred to a select committee of the assembly, of which Mr. Stark was chairman. Charges of other delinquencies and misconduct on the part of the improvement company were presented during the session, and were referred to the same committee. The committee soon discovered that the questions involved were too important and complicated to be disposed of upon a superficial examination, and on its recommendation it was instructed to investigate the subject thoroughly during the recess and report at the adjourned session of the legislature, to be held in October of the same year.

As the result, the legislature passed a bill reported by the committee, at the October session, by which the prompt payment of the indebtedness of the state in question was fully secured, and abuses complained of were corrected. In this matter Mr. Stark, as the active and efficient head of the committee and the author of the bill referred to, rendered a service of great value to the state, and exhibited a high order of ability as a legislator.

In 1856 congress made a grant of land to the state of Wisconsin for railroad purposes, and the disposition of these lands was one of the leading questions under discussion in the adjourned session. The scandals that grew out of those matters need not be referred to here, except to make record of the fact that Mr. Stark came out of the whole matter untouched by any taint of acceptance of railroad bonds, and that his share in all the transactions was shown to have been honorable and above suspicion by the committee of investigation, in 1858.

In the fall of 1860 Mr. Stark was again called to a position of public responsibility by an election to the office of district attorney, which he held through 1861 and 1862. At the outset of his term he found the course of criminal justice blocked by a conflict of opinion between the judges of the municipal and the circuit courts. The municipal court had only been established in 1859, and there was no express statute directing to what court indictments found therein should be sent for trial when removed upon affidavit that the judge was prejudiced. Certain indictments had been so removed to the circuit court of Milwaukee county for trial. When these indictments were moved for trial in the circuit court Mr. Stark was met by defendant's counsel with the objection that the circuit court had no jurisdiction, since, as was contended, the statute only authorized the removal of criminal indictments from the municipal court to another county, and not to another court in the same county, for trial. This disagreement of the judges arrested all prosecution for high crimes, and threatened serious consequences. In this dilemma Mr. Stark applied immediately to the supreme court for a mandamus to compel the circuit judge to proceed to the trial of the indictments in question. The matter was pressed to a speedy hearing, the important constitutional question involved being ably argued by Mr. Stark. The result was an early decision sustaining the jurisdiction of the circuit court, and commanding its judge to proceed with the hearing of the cases.

In 1862 Mr. Stark, as district attorney, was enabled to perform a service to the public of no small value. In that year the state supreme court, all the judges concurring, held, in a case that was appealed from Milwaukee county, that the act of the legislature, passed in 1854, requiring railroad companies to pay into the state treasury a percentage of their gross earnings, in lieu of taxes, and exempting their property used for operating their roads from taxation, either general or local, was unconstitutional and that all taxes throughout the state which were affected by the omission of such

railroad property from the tax rolls, pursuant to said act, were void by reason of such omission. The decision affected the taxes of several years and threatened to be very embarrassing in its consequences. Mr. Stark, as district attorney, representing the losing party, moved for a rehearing, and so vigorously attacked the decision, urging the application of the doctrine of *stare decisis*, upon the strength of an unreported decision of the supreme court, in 1855, sustaining the act, that the judges were constrained to order a rehearing, and upon further consideration to confirm the constitutionality of the act in question.

In 1873 Mr. Stark undertook for the city the revision and consolidation of its charter, with its numerous amendments, covering a period of twenty-one years, and also of the general ordinances adopted during a longer period. This work was mainly done out of business hours. When completed, his services were further required to frame amendments proposed by the city council, making changes of a radical character in the municipal government. The whole task was of the most exacting character, requiring great legal knowledge, untiring patience, severe labor and sound judgment; and the manner in which it was completed by Mr. Stark showed him to be the possessor of these diverse requirements.

Any recital of Mr. Stark's public labors that did not give prominence to his work in connection with the public schools of Milwaukee, and do full justice thereto, would be very incomplete. In September, 1871, he was made a member of the school board for the seventh ward. In June, 1873, he was compelled to resign the position because of outside work, but resumed it in April, 1874, and continued steadily in the work until the summer of 1884. In the spring of 1875 he was elected president of the board, and held the office by successive elections until the close of his connection with the schools. His thorough education, early experience in school work, and sound business sense, made him of great use to the schools, and enabled him to administer his duties to the best interests of all concerned.

As president of the school board Mr. Stark was *ex officio* a member of the committee on high schools and of the board having control of the public library. He gave an efficient and earnest service to both of these important institutions. He kept a vigilant eye upon the entire school system while at its head, and had no small influence in directing the policy and work of the board. It was, therefore, with no small degree of regret that the public learned, early in 1884, that, in obedience to the demands of his private affairs, Mr. Stark was compelled to sever the connection he had so long held with the public schools. There was not only no lack of private expressions of regret at this decision, but the general feeling took such public action and shape that the recipient thereof could not but feel that his willing services had been observed and appreciated. When his decision was made known to the board, its opinion of his work was expressed in a series of resolutions. The teachers of the schools felt that in the departure of Mr. Stark from the board they had lost one of their most valued advisers and truest friends. They united in the preparation of a series of resolutions, which, like those of the board, were handsomely engrossed and framed before presentation. In this expression of their feelings the teachers declared that in his retirement from the board the public-school system of the city had "lost one of its strongest and ablest supporters; one whose character and attainments made him a most worthy champion, and whose enlightened judgment and broad views constitute him one of the foremost advocates of every true educational reform. * * * Especially have you deserved and secured our confidence and esteem through your unflagging efforts to ennoble the work of the teacher and lift it to the dignity of a profession." Mr. Stark was also tendered a testimonial reception at the Normal School building, where teachers, members of the board and many others met him, and in short and pointed speeches touched upon the value of his school work. He was also presented with a life membership in the National Teachers' Association. The evening of June 9th saw at the Plankinton Hotel an even more marked and general tribute to the retiring president, in the shape of a banquet tendered Mr. Stark by prominent educators and professional and business men generally.

Mr. Stark has served the people in many ways other than those enumerated above. He was one of the charter members of the Young Men's Association of Milwaukee and also of the Milwaukee Bethel Union, and one of the directors of each of these institutions through a number of years. In 1883 he was elected president of the Milwaukee Bar Association, which position he held for many years. He has had an active part in various associations for the advance of music, art and education, where his fine natural taste and culture have been made instruments for the general good. He was for some years a director in the Milwaukee Musical Society, and is yet one of its contributing members. In 1885 the legislature provided for the creation of a commission to examine all candidates for admission to the bar, with the exception of the graduates of the law school, appointments to the

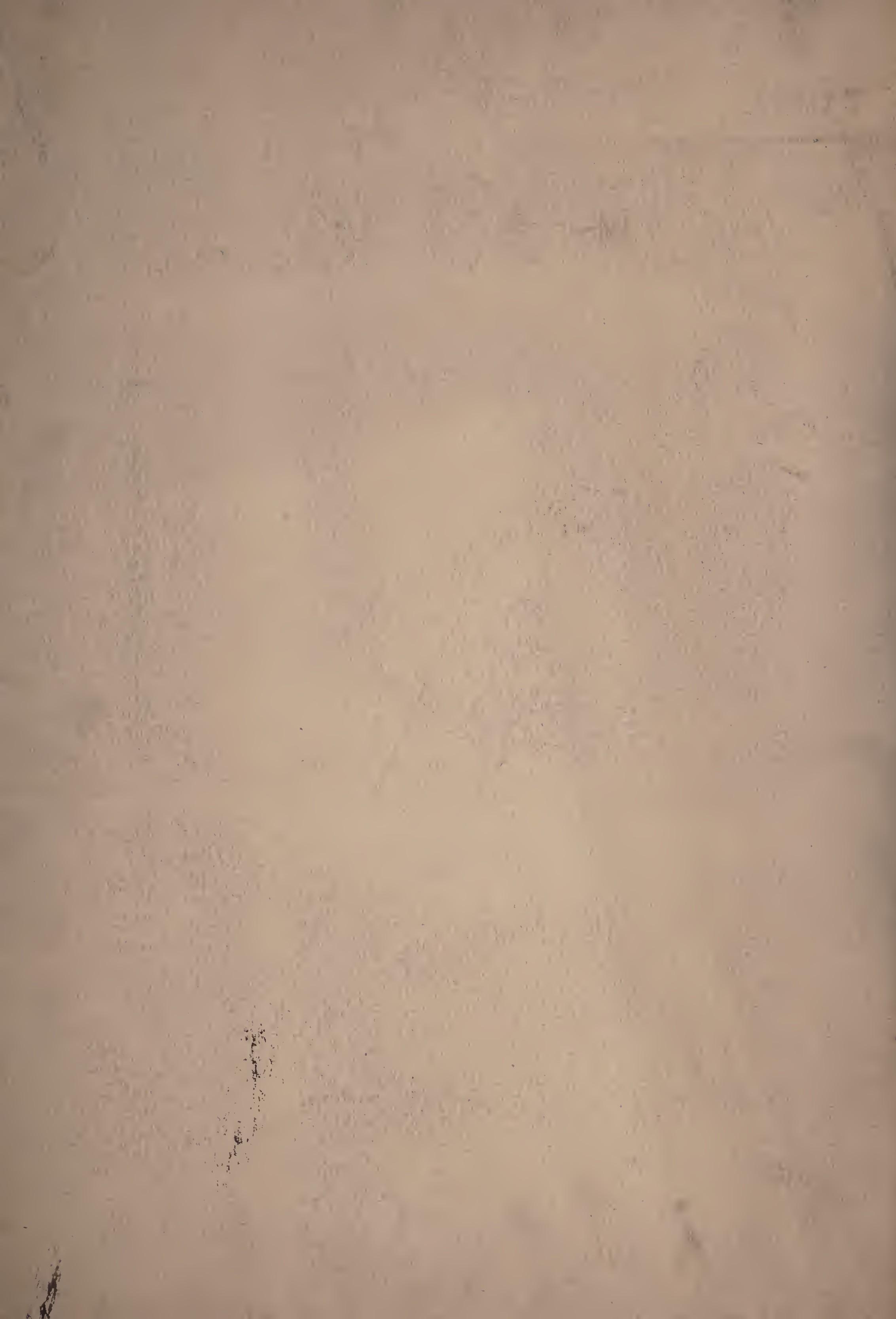
commission to be made by the judges of the supreme court. Mr. Stark was one of the original appointees and continued a member of the commission, by annual reappointment, until 1896. "A firm advocate of civil-service reform," Mr. Stark has for years desired the abolition of the "spoils" system of politics, and after the legislature authorized by enactment, in 1895, the formation of a civil-service commission for the city of Milwaukee, his appointment by the mayor to a membership in that commission for the full term of four years was but a fitting tribute to his efforts in behalf of good government. This commission is composed of four members, who serve gratuitously.

Although Mr. Stark was not in the military service during the war of the Rebellion, he loyally gave his aid to keep alive the courage and patriotism of the north, attending war meetings and doing all that lay in his power for the good of the cause.

Among the important suits in the law courts with which Mr. Stark has been connected, mention may be made of the case of the Northern Transit Company versus the Grand Trunk Railway Company, in which he was associated in the defense with Hon. G. W. Hazelton. The action was brought to recover two hundred and fifty thousand dollars' damages for breach of contract for interchange of traffic during the years 1879 and 1880. Upon the first trial the jury assessed the plaintiff's damages at something over one hundred and twelve thousand dollars. The verdict being set aside as excessive, a second trial was had, lasting nearly five weeks. Mr. Stark went to work upon the second trial with a determination to work down to the facts of the case. By a thorough scrutiny of plaintiff's books of accounts and documents during the progress of the trial, he was able to demonstrate that the greater part of plaintiff's pretended losses were fictitious, and the recovery was reduced to less than ten thousand dollars, including interest.

Mr. Stark's preference has always been for the department of equity, and in that branch of the practice he has been mainly employed and has therein won his chiefest victories. The well known cases of Noesen versus the Supervisors of Port Washington, 37 Wisconsin, 168; Odell versus Rogers & Burnham, 44 Wisconsin, 136, and 61 Wisconsin, 562; and Wells versus McGeoch; State of Wisconsin versus McFetridge, et al; and the suits brought to determine the construction of the wills of the late Thomas M. Knox, 59 Wisconsin, 172; and N. B. Caswell, 63 Wisconsin, 529, are among the most important litigations upon which he has expended his best energies during the last twenty years. All of the above named cases have been before the supreme court of the state, whose reported decisions bear testimony to the difficulty and importance of the questions involved, and the industry and ability displayed in their discussion.

In addition to the natural substratum of ability, without which the success which Mr. Stark has obtained could not have been possible, he is endowed with the quality of thoroughness and a persistent energy that fears no labor. When his services are enlisted in a case, he works upon it day and night, if necessary, without regard to the pay that is to be secured or the amount that may be involved. He is shrewd and astute, and no case can be so complicated but that he will solve it. "He understands bookkeeping and figures better than a bookkeeper." He is especially strong in equity cases, is a great reader, and yet regards law as a science that cannot be altogether learned from books. He prepares his cases with the greatest care, and before going into court understands all the dangers and possibilities which he may be called upon to confront. As a man and citizen he possesses the highest regard of all who know him. His personal life is without reproach, and his home and family relations are of the happiest and most harmonious character. His generous deeds are performed without ostentation, but in abundance, and there are many whose loads have been lightened and way made more peaceful and secure because of his hearty sympathy and generous aid.



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